The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Defeat of the Rebels on the Old Bull Run Battle-Ground.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

A Terrific Battle on Friday, Lasting All Day.

The Combined Forces of the Enemy Engaged.

The Rebels Driven from the Field.

Our Losses Not Less than Eight Thousand Killed and Wounded.

The Rebel Losses Probably Double.

Important Captures Made by our Forces.

Retreat of the Rebels toward the Mountains on Friday Morning.

PROMPT PURSUIT BY GEN. POPE.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE YESTERDAY.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS FIELD OF BATTLE,
GROVETON NEAR GAINESVILLE, Aug. 30, 1862.

To Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday, *with the combined forces of the enemy*, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time *the enemy was driven from the field*, which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S corps comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up.

We have lost not less than *eight thousand men killed and wounded*, and from the appearance of the field, *the enemy have lost at least two to our one.* We stood strictly on the defensive, and *every assault was made by ourselves.*

Our troops have behaved splendidly.

The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches me from the front that *the enemy is retreating toward the mountains.* I go forward at once to see.

We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, August 29.

Secretary CHASE received this afternoon, through Gen. Pope's messenger, the following note from Gen. McDowell, dated on battle field at 6:15, morning:

"DEAR GOVERNOR—Please telegraph Mrs. McDowell that I have gone through a second battle of Bull Run, on the identical field of last year, and unhurt. The victory is decidedly ours.

Very sincerely, IRVIN McDOWELL."

ANOTHER BATTLE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

Information has reached Washington from private sources that Gen. Pope came up with and attacked the enemy again shortly after nine o'clock this morning.

Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER had probably arrived on the field by that time from Manassas, only seven miles distant.

The cannonading was distinctly heard in Washington.

The railroad was regularly run this forenoon from the front of Warrenton to Bristoe, so it is already said that the only damage remaining to be repaired on the railroad is to build the Bull Run and Rappahannock bridges. The former should be completed to-night, and the latter may be in four or five days.

The news received from the army has occasioned the greatest excitement throughout this city.

Orders were issued by the Heads of the different Bureaus, calling upon the employés to repair to the battle-field, for the purpose of attending to the condition of our wounded.

The order required each man to provide himself with two days' rations.

A prompt response was made to the call, and not only the principal employés, by the Government, but many others, left the city for the purpose stated.

Although the engagement with the enemy is of a most appallingly sanguinary character, yet such is the confidence of Union men in the skill and strength of our army, that no abiding faith in our ultimate success is elsewhere discernible.

THE SECOND BULL RUN BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

To-day's *Evening Star*, speaking of the battle of yesterday, says:

"The battle was continued by the army corps of Generals HEINTZELMAN, McDOWELL and SIGEL, on our side, against a rebel force believed to number from fifty to sixty thousand strong—that is, against the army corps of JACKSON, and, we presume, a portion of the rest of LEE'S army that had succeeded in making

[illegible] from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap.

"The location of the battle of the day was in the vicinity of Haymarket, and from Haymarket off in the direction of Bealey Church, or, in other words, but a few miles northwest of the scene of the never-to-be-forgotten battle of Bull Run.

"HEINTZELMAN'S Corps, if we are correctly informed, came up with the enemy's rear about 10 A. M., moving either from Centreville, which point he left at day-break.

"He found Stonewall Jackson fighting with McDowell, or Sigel, or both, on the right, in the direction of Haymarket, the position they took by going north from Gainesville, to command the entrance to and exit from Thoroughfare Gap.

"Our own informant, who left Centreville at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a cool and clear-headed man, says that, up to that hour, the impression prevailed there that nothing had definitely resulted from that day's fighting, which, though continuous, had not been a very bloody battle.

"Persons subsequently arriving, who were on the field of action themselves until 4 P. M., however, represent that the tide of success was decidedly with the Union army, which pushed the rebels successfully on both sides.

"[illegible] army, supposed to be from twenty to forty thousand strong, might suddenly appear near the field, and we knew that the heavy corps under FITZ-JOHN PORTER was so posted that it could instantly move upon LEE with equal ease, whether attacking McDOWELL, SIGEL or HEINTZELMAN.

"The railroad, we are happy to say, has already been repaired quite up to Bull Run, and supplies, etc., are now being transported over it to that point.

"By midnight we have every reason to believe that the Bull Run bridge will again be passable, when the trains can again run to Manassas.

"For succeeding Manassas, the rebels paroled the 700 Union prisoners they had taken since the commencement of the movement for which they are paying so dearly.

"The rebels realized that prisoners in their present strait were an encumbrance in their hands, and wisely have got rid of them.

"These 700 prisoners covered all the stragglers they had taken, as well as the 400 of TAYLOR'S Brigade."

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The following is gathered from private sources:

On Wednesday morning, or rather Tuesday night, a report reached Warrenton Junction that JACKSON was again in our rear, and that, instead of making an attack and retiring, as his cavalry did on Friday night last, at Catlett's Station, he had taken up a position on the railroad near Bristoe, four miles south of Manassas; had burned two railroad trains, torn up the railroad track, cut the telegraph, and took prisoners all the guards along the road.

These reports prove to have been true, and the events of Wednesday showed his determination not to be easily driven from the neighborhood.

It seems from what can be learned from the rebel wounded in our hands, that JACKSON and EWELL started from the vicinity of Waterloo Springs on Sunday, with three divisions, crossed the Rappahannock some six miles south of the Fire Ridge, and proceeded by way of Orleans and Salem to Bristoe, making the distance in about two and a half days.

On reaching this point their first object of attack was the house of Mr. HARTSOOK, where ten officers were stopping, and who were on the back porch at the time, smoking.

The house was attacked both front and rear, and the bullet-holes in the weed and plaster, with the fact that none of the party were wounded, showed what poor marksmen these rebel cavalry were. The entire party, however, with the exception of Capt. C. A. TILLINGHAM, were taken prisoners.

The names of the officers taken prisoners are as follows:

Lieut.-Col. PYZANCE, First New-York Volunteers.
Lieut. ALLEN, and two other Lieutenants of the same regiment.
A Lieutenant of the Fifty-Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment.
First Lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
A Captain of the Fourth Maine Regiment.
Lieuts. PENNEBECKER and JOHNSON of the Thirty-Eighth New-York Volunteers.

The next attack of the rebels was upon a company of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry and some scouts of Pennsylvania Cavalry, left to guard the road, two or three of whom were killed, and the remainder are supposed to be captured.

A train of empty cars then came along from Warrenton, and was fired into by a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry, but escaped without serious injury.

Orders were then issued by JACKSON to tear up the railroad track, which was done, and a second train coming along, ran off the track, and was fired into.

A third train following ran into the second and was also fired into, and some persons on board were taken prisoners.

A fourth train made its appearance, but the Engineer suspected something wrong, stopped at a distance and blew a whistle, and being answered by one of the others, backed and returned toward Warrenton.

The two trains were then fired, under the direction of JACKSON, and entirely consumed, excepting the iron-work.

The rebels then proceeded a mile down the track, burned the bridge at Cedar Run, tore up some thirty feet of the track, and cut the telegraph.

They also burned the bridge across Broad Run, at Bristoe.

On Wednesday morning, EWELL'S Rebel Division was placed in position on each side of the railroad, having three batteries, one on the right, one on the left, and the other near the railroad, with infantry and cavalry between the entire force being concealed behind brush-wood, and the railroad cut, with an open field in front.

Our troops sent down from Warrenton Junction to attack them, consisted of HOOKER'S Division, with a portion of KEARNEY'S, but the latter, it is said, did not get a chance to enter into the conflict.

Gen. HOOKER was in command, and not expecting the enemy to be in any large force, ordered a charge through a piece of woods and into the cleared space, when a most murderous fire was opened upon him from the entire line of the rebels, their batteries throwing grape and canister, the most of which, however, went over the heads of our troops; but the fire from the rebel line of infantry was very destructive, and some of HOOKER'S regiments were compelled to fall back to the woods, but on being supported by others rallied, and, after firing several volleys, repeated the charge, when the rebels broke and [illegible] our boys pursuing them, shooting and yelling.

The Third New-Jersey Brigade was commanded by Col. TILTON, who had his horse shot under him while leading his men on to an attack. This is the Brigade which unexpectedly changed, which so nobly held the extreme left at the battle of Williamsburgh for four hours, sustaining a loss there of over six hundred killed and wounded.

Adjutant BRENNER'S horse was also shot during the action.

Lieut.-Col. FORNEY, of the Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, was shot in the hand while leading his men.

The pursuit continued till dark, the enemy retreating towards Manassas.

The result of this action was that the enemy was beaten and driven from the field, sustaining a loss about equal to our own.

Our loss was about fifty killed and over two hundred wounded, a complete list of which was collected, but stolen.

The Second New-York regiment lost about ten killed and some ninety or one hundred killed and wounded.

The Excelsior Brigade suffered severely.

The physicians on the ground (Dr. MARNEW of the Second New-Hampshire being the only name I can now recollect) exerted themselves to relieve the wounded; and although the accommodations to operate were very poor, they succeeded during the afternoon and night in attending to all.

Gen. PORE arrived on the ground late in the evening and proceeded towards the scene of action, but the fighting was then over and the enemy in full retreat.

JACKSON had left for Manassas during the day with his division, where he pillaged the place, capturing a large number of prisoners, and burning every building, except the telegraph building and a few shanties, after taking off their own old rags, and putting on new good clothing, and helping themselves to food of all kinds, arms, equipments, and whatever else they could carry away out of the cars, about a hundred of which were at that place, for the greater part loaded with supplies for our army.

The rebels then set fire to all the cars, and they now present a mass of bleached ruins.

On their arrival, they found a portion of two New-Jersey Regiments of Infantry, which had arrived there during the forenoon. They immediately attacked them, our troops defending themselves for some time, but during the number of the enemy so great, and that they were being flanked, they retreated towards Centreville, and got away with the loss of some forty wounded and about twelve killed. The rebels captured six hundred and twenty-five of them, but they were paroled yesterday morning just before the battle commenced.

The pursuit was continued towards Centreville on Thursday afternoon, and a squadron of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, with Gen. BUFORD, was in the advance, and stopped at Centreville to inquire the route taken by the enemy. While there a woman waved a flag from the back window, at which signal a force of rebel cavalry, about 2,000 strong, under Gen. LEE, emerged from the woods. Our men had scarcely time to mount their horses and escape, coming down the road at full speed, the enemy in swift pursuit. They were followed until they came to where our infantry were drawn in line of battle on each side of the road, at which point the rebels received a volley which caused them to retreat at more than a double-quick.

Our troops took up the line of march, and followed the rebels during the night on the Gainesville or Warrenton road, and soon came in sight of the old Bull Run battle-ground in strong position, and under cover of the woods.

The action commenced about 5 o'clock, our batteries having been placed in position, and MILROY'S Brigade having the advance, was ordered to engage the rebels through the woods, and to cross toward the railroad switch, when the enemy poured into our troops a perfect storm of grape and canister.

This caused them to fall back, but they soon rallied, and paid the enemy with interest.

The rebels here rose *en masse* behind the railroad track, and again caused our men to fall back, which they did behind HAMPTON'S Pittsburgh Battery, which opened upon the rebels terrifically. The enemy were at the time only about thirty yards distant, and *the effect of the fire destroyed at least 600 of them.* In this action, however, HAMPTON lost one of his guns. He had to change his position to the left, as he was unable to maintain himself under the fire which the rebels poured into him.

The battle in other quarters raged furiously; the general result of which has already been stated from other sources.

The position of the forces on Thursday night remained about the same as it was at the commencement of the action.

The loss on both sides is heavy.

Gen. DUNCAN, while engaged in making a reconnoissance to-day, was wounded in the hand.

The fighting up to 12 o'clock to-day was of a desultory character.

We occupy the ground where the rebels had buried their dead.

FIGHTING STOPPED AT NOON YESTERDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Washington *Star* says:

"At 12½ o'clock this afternoon, the firing that has been heard all day stopped, as we learn from parties just down from Fairfax County. We trust this fact means the surrender of the rebels, and we don't see how it can mean aught else."

The *Star* also contains some severe strictures on the slow movements of Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division, which were open to criticism in Washington to-day.

According to the accounts of those just from the battle-field, the belief there was that JACKSON was aiming to get off from Pope in the direction of Aldie.

The *Star* doubts this.

A dispatch is published from Capt. MARSH, late Commissary in charge at Centreville, announcing his arrival there with 625 paroled prisoners.

The *Star* contains an urgent call for nurses, for whom prompt railroad transmission has been ordered by the War Department.

PREVIOUS NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Friday Evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

We have information that satisfies us that the rebel force that suddenly appeared between the position of the army of Gen. POPE, and at Bristoe and Manassas, on Tuesday night last, was the army corps of JACKSON, and SWARE'S independent cavalry corps. They consisted of infantry and artillery, and marched about thirty thousand strong from near Waterloo, on the head waters of the Rappahannock, around by White Plains to Manassas, about forty miles in two days, without wagons, tents, blankets, or even knapsacks, thus leaving their baggage of every description to be transported by wagons, with the other Army corps of LEE'S following on behind them.

Instead of fighting merely a portion of SWARE'S Cavalry at Manassas, on the day before yesterday, TAYLOR'S Brigade were actually confronted by a greater portion of JACKSON'S *corps d'armée*, Maj.-Gens. JACKSON, EWELL, TALIAFERRO, A. P. HILL, and STUART, and the General-in-Chief, Robert LEE, or his son, Brig.-Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, being present at Manassas during the engagement.

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M., JACKSON'S advance occupied Fairfax Court House in force of cavalry, and [illegible] a [illegible] prisoner, who stated that he had been [illegible] and collected their own wounded of the action of the day before with TAYLOR, H and their wounded of the engagement on the same day with HOOKER, and also the prisoners they took from TAYLOR.

In the afternoon, about 200 of this cavalry force under SWARE in person, moved down from Fairfax Court-House to Vienna.

HOOKER'S battle, of the day before yesterday, was with EWELL'S division, and was a gratifying success.

Maj.-Gen. POPE, by 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, had concentrated his very large army, so as to really interfere with the calculations upon which the rebel Generals must have ventured their bold and extraordinary movement.

At 4 P. M. yesterday an engagement commenced between POPE and JACKSON'S rear or LONGSTREET'S advance, somewhere about Manassas. If with the former, then HEINTZELMAN'S *Corps d'Armée*, or a portion of it, were engaged on our side. If with the latter, then McDOWELL or SIGEL, or both, commenced it. It continued through the balance of the afternoon.

We had gotten McDOWELL'S force, including SIGEL'S probably, between JACKSON'S rear and LONGSTREET'S front, and had also all the rest of his army well up within supporting distance. Thus it continued through the balance of the afternoon.

Facts within our knowledge lead to the supposition that in twenty-four hours direct communication will have been established between Washington and Maj.-Gen. POPE'S army; more especially as there are signs that JACKSON'S army corps is endeavoring to proceed northwardly, as though making for the experiment of opposing the reëstablishment of such communication with his immediate front, with POPE'S army immediately between him and the other rebel *corps d'armée*.

We may add that Gen. MCCLELLAN is disposing of his heavy Union force around Washington and Alexandria, and the fortifications, so as to make it play an important part in the eventful drama of the hour.

In the battle of yesterday, the attack certainly came from our side.

CARE FOR THE WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Aug. 30.

Hundreds of the convalescents of the various hospitals vacated their quarters to-day, and will be sent out of Washington to make room for patients from the recent battle-fields, who are already arriving.

The conduct of Maj.-Gen. POPE is highly commended in Government as well as in other quarters.

Between five hundred and a thousand Government Clerks repaired to the battle-field, in compliance with a request from the War Department, sent in pursuance of an order, as erroneously stated, in a previous dispatch, this afternoon, the report having reached here that the dead and wounded on both sides needed attention.

Col. PERKINS, the military agent of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Majors GILLMORE and PETERSON, and a number of other Pennsylvanians, left immediately on the receipt of the news for Manassas, with large supplies of stimulants and hospital stores for the wounded.

The Pennsylvania Relief Association also sent off with alacrity quantities of stores in the charge of agents.

Dr. PEASE, of the Columbus Hospital, left this evening for Centreville, in charge of two hundred ambulances and the citizen nurses from the different Government departments.

Dr. WARREN, of the Douglas Hospital, also left for the battle-field in charge of a large train of medical supplies and the Citizen Volunteer Surgeons of this District.

Gen. WADSWORTH has taken possession of all the hacks in the city and sent them forward as a train to transport the sick and wounded to this city.

SURGEONS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The city authorities this evening received a dispatch from Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, that a hard battle had been fought, and that the loss was heavy, and requesting them to have all the surgeons possible sent to Washington to-night.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE FIELD.

THE GUERRILLA RAID UPON THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD—THE ATTACK NEAR WHITE PLAINS—CAPTURE OF A NEW-YORK BATTERY AT MANASSAS—THE FIGHT AT BULL RUN, &c.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND BRISTOE STATION,
Thursday, P. M., Aug. 28, 1862.

I have fortunately been able to obtain some reliable and interesting details of the transactions during Tuesday night and a portion of yesterday, (Wednesday,) on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and vicinity, Tuesday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, five trains of empty cars were captured and mostly destroyed by a rebel cavalry force on the road between Bristoe Station and Manassas Junction, and on the same evening the enemy destroyed the bridge across Broad River, and subsequently the bridges across other small creeks on the railroad. There were stationed at Manassas Junction, Tuesday, the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering between 300 and 400 men, Col. WHITE, and the First New-York Battery—10 pieces—with about 200 men to serve them. At 8 o'clock, a dispatch was received by telegraph from Warrenton Junction, directing the cavalry to proceed immediately to White Plains, (15 miles,) on the Manassas road, and keep a sharp look out for the enemy, who, it was understood, had crossed the Rappahannock in force on Sunday, and by the way of Jeffersonton and Little Washington, was making his way for some point on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with a view, no doubt, to divide our forces and isolate the command of Gen. POPE—a position which the commander of the Union forces desired him to take, and a fatal one to the enemy it is certainly believed to be. The Pennsylvania cavalry left for the point directed, but during none of the enemy at White Plains, at a late hour the corps started to return to the Junction. When within eight or nine miles of the latter place, they found a corps of about 1,500 cavalry, supposed to be commanded by FITZHUGH LEE, drawn up to dispute their further progress. A brisk skirmish took place, when our cavalry cut their way through the rebel ranks, losing a number in killed, wounded and prisoners. There was a kind of running fight kept up until the Junction was reached, at about 1 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, when the rebels apparently retired satisfied. The cavalry fell back to a position one mile north of the Junction, known as BRAITENGAM'S Headquarters, and were under arms all night, without knowing what had transpired at the Junction during their absence at White Plains. In this interval the rebels had fallen upon the First New-York Artillery by surprise—the officer in command supposing the approaching force to be our own cavalry until too late—and captured eight of their ten guns. This was not done, however, until after a most sanguinary resistance, resulting in the killing and wounding of quite a number on both sides. A member of the Pennsylvania cavalry, not knowing that the Junction was in possession of the rebels, walked very deliberately to the place at sunrise, and finding himself in a trap, coolly asked the first rebel he met "how things were going," and in reply the rebel soldier said, "All right—we have had lots of fun and plunder." Our soldier then attempted to set down a number of Government horses tied to a stable, when an officer said, "That is not one of our men—shoot him." At about this time the two guns saved from the New-York Battery commenced throwing shell, and the soldier escaped and reached his own command. It was now 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. The rebels occupied the earthworks near the Junction, but after a time advanced from their position and made an unsuccessful attempt to take the remaining guns of the New-York Battery. A running fight was kept up along the line of the railroad, our troops gradually falling back until near mid-day, when at a point one mile south of Bristoe Station they were met by a force of infantry and artillery under the command of Brig.-Gen. TAYLOR, of New-Jersey, and the rebels were driven back to Manassas Junction forthwith. A fact especially worthy of notice in this connection is, that upon the person of a prisoner captured was found a copy of the identical dispatch sent by telegraph from Warrenton Junction, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, directing the cavalry at Manassas Junction to leave for White Plains, so that they were enabled to attack the place when the least resistance could be offered. It is believed by many that this dispatch could not have been obtained in any other way than through the agency of some employé of the Government.

Of the fight that took place Wednesday afternoon, with Gen. TAYLOR'S force, on the road between Manassas Junction and Bull Run, and to the latest possible time, little reliable information can be obtained at this time. The engagement was a sharp and deadly one—the rebels holding their position at night; but those who ought to know what occurred this morning look very good-natured, and hence we, who say to the dark, draw the inference that the rebels got their fair share this morning. The rebel forces in action at Bull Run, Wednesday evening, is believed to have been about 4,000 men, principally cavalry and artillery. Our forces consisted of ten regiments of infantry, and ten guns. Gen. TAYLOR was so badly wounded in one of his legs, by the explosion of a shell, that the leg was amputated to-day. The Eleventh and Twelfth Ohio Regiments, it is said, suffered the most—the latter having, according to a statement of a member, eighty wounded and twelve killed. The wildest rumors were circulated in Alexandria to-day about the result of the fight yesterday and this morning, but there is no occasion for any alarm. A force of —— men left the vicinity of Alexandria early this morning for the scene of action—a force which, with that under Gen. POPE'S immediate command, is sufficient to crush a very respectable force of the enemy. I shall send forward additional details as soon as anything reliable can be obtained. The reinforcement was somewhat astounded to Alexandria last night, by the 12th Virginia Cavalry rushing into the city in a panic; and the excitement was again renewed this morning by the return of a train of cars that started for Manassas Junction. The train was fired upon when fifteen miles out, and returned.

I escaped from the Rappahannock just at the right moment. Had I been 20 minutes later on Tuesday night, I should have been captured by the rebels. The train that kept us company all the way up was nabbed. It is supposed that JACKSON had nearly his whole force near White Plains. If so there is no escape for them, so far as I can see. POPE must have 200,000 well-disciplined troops south of Jackson. There are 75,000 fresh troops encamped about Washington, and then there is an immense force of tried men—say 50,000 men—between this point and JACKSON'S position. Gen. MCCLELLAN reached Alexandria Wednesday morning, and was at the telegraph office writing dispatches until nearly midnight. He can write with facility with either hand. To-day he is confined to his room by reason of slight indisposition. The rebels captured a saddle of mine at Manassas Junction, and a small bundle of papers and clothing. They were placed on the train just behind the one in which I took passage, by mistake. I hope that HALLECK'S infamous order about correspondents will be modified soon. It is very unsatisfactory to be compelled to obtain information as we do now. The Tenth New-York Cavalry, 750 men (new corps), is now passing to the front. They are the finest set of men, and best mounted, in the service. They elicit the admiration of every one.

New regiments are rolling in upon us here almost *every hour in the day—quite as fast as they can be accommodated.* Three hundred paroled prisoners, I suppose, left Washington yesterday for Division at Fortress Monroe. But these matters you get by telegraph.

The reports in the *Tribune* of the fighting on the Rappahannock are, for the most part, grossly erroneous.

THE OPERATIONS OF GEN. TAYLOR'S BRIGADE AT BULL RUN AND VICINITY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27 —JACKSON COMPLETELY CUT OFF ON THURSDAY, BY GENERALS HOOKER AND KEARNEY.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

In my last I gave you a correct and somewhat detailed account of the operations of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and First New-York Battery, at Manassas Junction and vicinity, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., down to the time when they were relieved by the arrival of reinforcements. To continue in order as the events occurred, Brig.-Gen. TAYLOR, in command of the New-Jersey Brigade, 1,500 strong—*all infantry*—left Alexandria early on Wednesday morning, to reinforce the command at Manassas Junction. When one mile north of Bull Run Bridge, they found the track obstructed by the débris of a destroyed train of cars, and, disembarking, proceeded on foot toward Manassas Junction. Upon arriving in sight of the latter place, they saw the Stars and Stripes flying, and heard the roar of cannon; as the flag was there, and no shots were directed toward Gen. TAYLOR'S column, that officer concluded that our forces were firing upon a force of the enemy beyond, and consequently pressed forward at a double-quick. Too late the discovery was made that the troops at the Junction were rebels, and that the raising of the "Stars and Stripes," and the aiming of their guns in an opposite direction was a ruse of the enemy. When within half gunshot distance, the rebels opened upon Gen. TAYLOR'S regiment, right, left and front, with the eight 32-pound cannon which they had captured a few hours before from the New-York battery. Their cavalry immediately fired a volley and charged at the same time, which for a moment created a panic in our ranks. Gen. TAYLOR speedily obtained order, and gradually fell back to Bull Run Bridge, he having no artillery or cavalry to use against the rebels. At the latter place Gen. TAYLOR was reinforced by the arrival of the Eleventh and Twelfth Ohio Volunteers—the latter a cavalry corps—and quite a brisk fight took place, when the rebels were finally repulsed. Gen. TAYLOR was wounded in the leg while gallantly rallying his men against a superior force of the enemy, composed of cavalry and artillery. Late on night the commander of our forces, learning that the rebels had received large reinforcements, fell back to Fairfax Station, and at 11 o'clock at night moved on to this place, as the advance of a large force which left Alexandria on Thursday morning. The rebels had disappeared.

It is alleged that the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry acted in the most scandalous manner at Bull Run, and the bulk of the regiment made a rapid retreat toward Alexandria. Of the truth of this, however, I cannot vouch.

JACKSON CUT OFF.

The movements on Thursday, the 28th, were more important than any that have taken place on this line during the present campaign. POPE'S strategy is being developed. Gens. HOOKER and KEARNEY, with their thoroughly disciplined commands, advanced upon the rear of JACKSON and have forced him toward Leesburgh, where he is completely cut off, and must, with his whole force, be captured or destroyed, unless some outrageous error is made on our side. JACKSON will probably get into Washington somewhat sooner than he expected, and in a manner few sightseers desire to be conducted.

There is heavy firing sentiment of this place this morning, and it is supposed that our forces have compelled JACKSON to fight or run.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Significance of the Second Battle of Bull Run.

The Fate of the Rogue Confederacy to be Determined.

THE BULK OF THE REBEL ARMY ENGAGED.

Richmond Almost Deserted.

The Great Struggle Still Proceeding.

Arrangements for the Care of the Wounded.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862.

The battle of Bull Run commenced yesterday morning, and was well—has been the severest contest on the record this afternoon—and the new battle of Bull Run is now raging. The rebels have staked everything on this die. They know they must defeat us before the reinforcements effected, or their last opportunity is gone; and so, simultaneously, Hooker and Kearney—each rushing as they can, every man they can command to help their way into Washington or Maryland. Four days have been spent in this attempt—four of them in hard fighting. They are in a country utterly barren of supplies, and have been too busy to forage for some, if the country did afford them. The railway they control with their army to subsist, and the system, therefore, has to be supported on provisions to well into their stomachs, that to-day's battle, or at least to-morrow's, must exhaust their resources and compel either a surrender or a hasty retreat.

Quite likely to be well informed as to the relative progress of affairs appear the utmost confidence both as to the results of the engagements thus far, and the prospects for to-morrow. The cannonading continued up to dark, and unless one party or the other yields under cover of the darkness, it must be continued with dawn.

There are rumors that the rebels have been heavily reinforced, but they probably arise from the easily well ascertained fact that the main of the rebel army has been engaged.

The first definite news of yesterday's engagement reached here early this afternoon. The War Department speedily communicated the news to the different Departments, and made request for volunteer nurses to proceed immediately to the battle-field. Most of the business in several of the Bureaus ceased at once left almost desolate of clerks. The following regulations were issued for persons proposing to go down:

Volunteers for attending to the wounded on the battle-field will observe the following directions:

First—The volunteers of each department will be enrolled by one of their own number as chief, and the entire division is assigned with the forwarding by the Surgeon-General, under whose direction they will act.

Second—Each volunteer will provide himself with a bucket and tin cup, to supply water, and also a bottle of brandy.

Third—Transportation will be furnished by all as rapidly as possible at the rendezvous, by Capt. Bliss, corner of Twenty-second and G streets. Those who can, should provide their own transportation.

Shortly after these regulations were issued, the Government began improving the hasty and by other means of conveyance. The Street Railroad Company tendered forty conductors, recently hired from the late omnibus line, and a large number were accepted. Large numbers of citizens began preparations to go down. Many of them have gone already, and many more start out at daybreak.

Trains are running out to Manassas again, and the graphic communication is restored.

The wounded have already begun to arrive in from the battle-fields of the previous days. Provision can be made in the Hospitals already filled up here for several thousand more—many of the rebels having been lately supplied by the return of convalescents to their regiments. Besides these, the hospital accommodations in Baltimore are to be brought into requisition immediately, and some of the wounded have already begun to be sent down. It is also stated that the capital itself is to be occupied.

THE SOUND OF THE BATTLE.

The *Star* says: "Not only was the sound of the commencing of the great battle near Centreville to-day, distinctly heard here, but the smell of the gun powder was quite perceptible at times when the wind freshened from that quarter."

THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY.

It is not true, as stated, that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been superseded or placed in command of the National forces in Virginia. Major-Gen. HALLECK is the Commander-in-Chief, and Gens. MCDOWELL, POPE and others are in command of their respective divisions.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

The French Consul has written from Richmond that is now remaining at the French Embassy. It is declared, on what seems good authority, that Richmond is left almost entirely without troops, and that they have nothing there that could prevent a couple of brigades from taking the rebel capital.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

The New-York Seventy-first, mustered in some 40 positions in the field to-day, and passed down the road due to the railroad to take a part in the fight. They made a splendid appearance, and the spirit home in the best possible condition.

THE KILLED AND THE AFFLICTED.

FOR MANASSAS.—First District—Colonel Samuel B. Gardner, of St. Louis; Assessor, Theophile Papin, of St. Louis. Second District—Colonel Thomas T. Gray, of St. Genevieve; Assessor, Daniel Dunn, of Washington. Third District—Colonel C. M. Willstones, of St. Charles; Assessor, Leo A. Hoyt, of Canton.

THE GUNBOATS OF THE ARMY.

The *Star* says: "We have information from an unquestionable source that the gunboats of the army of the Potomac, which have been lying in the James River, have been withdrawn, and are now in the Potomac, ready to render assistance to the army in case of necessity."

FROM THE SOUTH.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF RECENT EVENTS.

Mobilization Hastening. Rhetoric-tates and

THE FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT GOES UP.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 13.

The flag of truce boat, *Gen. Lee*, having returned to the city, Mrs. Dillingham is enabled to give the following account of her visit to Fort Sumter and the subsequent proceedings of the Federal authorities:

We arrived at the wharf at the foot of Lockwood street, where we found a large crowd assembled to witness the departure of the boat, and were soon under way. The morning was beautiful, and the bay looked as calm as a mill-pond. Upon reaching the fort, Major Anderson, Capt. Doubleday, Lieut. Snyder, Dr. Crawford, Surgeon, and Lieut. Meade, Adjutant, came on board. Major Anderson looked well, but much thinner than when I saw him before the war. Capt. Doubleday looked as if he had been sick, and Lieut. Snyder looked very much worn. Lieut. Meade looked as well as usual. Capt. Doubleday and Lieut. Snyder were both very much dejected in appearance, and I could not help feeling sorry for them. Major Anderson was very cheerful, and seemed to enjoy the visit very much. He asked me to take a cup of tea with him, which I declined, as I had taken tea on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of wine with him, which I also declined, as I had taken wine on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of water with him, which I accepted, as I had taken neither tea, wine nor water on board the boat. He then asked me to take a cup of coffee with him, which I also declined, as I had taken coffee on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of lemonade with him, which I also declined, as I had taken lemonade on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of milk with him, which I also declined, as I had taken milk on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of ice water with him, which I also declined, as I had taken ice water on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of whisky with him, which I also declined, as I had taken whisky on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of brandy with him, which I also declined, as I had taken brandy on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of champagne with him, which I also declined, as I had taken champagne on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of claret with him, which I also declined, as I had taken claret on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of port with him, which I also declined, as I had taken port on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of sherry with him, which I also declined, as I had taken sherry on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of madeira with him, which I also declined, as I had taken madeira on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of cognac with him, which I also declined, as I had taken cognac on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of rum with him, which I also declined, as I had taken rum on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of gin with him, which I also declined, as I had taken gin on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of beer with him, which I also declined, as I had taken beer on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of ale with him, which I also declined, as I had taken ale on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of porter with him, which I also declined, as I had taken porter on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of cider with him, which I also declined, as I had taken cider on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of perry with him, which I also declined, as I had taken perry on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of mead with him, which I also declined, as I had taken mead on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of metheglin with him, which I also declined, as I had taken metheglin on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of hydromel with him, which I also declined, as I had taken hydromel on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of oxymel with him, which I also declined, as I had taken oxymel on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of posset with him, which I also declined, as I had taken posset on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of flip with him, which I also declined, as I had taken flip on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of grog with him, which I also declined, as I had taken grog on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of toddy with him, which I also declined, as I had taken toddy on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of punch with him, which I also declined, as I had taken punch on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of negus with him, which I also declined, as I had taken negus on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of shrub with him, which I also declined, as I had taken shrub on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of julep with him, which I also declined, as I had taken julep on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of sangaree with him, which I also declined, as I had taken sangaree on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of cobbler with him, which I also declined, as I had taken cobbler on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of smash with him, which I also declined, as I had taken smash on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of fix with him, which I also declined, as I had taken fix on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of sling with him, which I also declined, as I had taken sling on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of fizz with him, which I also declined, as I had taken fizz on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of bitters with him, which I also declined, as I had taken bitters on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of soda with him, which I also declined, as I had taken soda on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of seltzer with him, which I also declined, as I had taken seltzer on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of vichy with him, which I also declined, as I had taken vichy on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of kissingen with him, which I also declined, as I had taken kissingen on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of hathorn with him, which I also declined, as I had taken hathorn on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of congress with him, which I also declined, as I had taken congress on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of saratoga with him, which I also declined, as I had taken saratoga on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of ballston with him, which I also declined, as I had taken ballston on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of sharon with him, which I also declined, as I had taken sharon on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of avon with him, which I also declined, as I had taken avon on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of geneva with him, which I also declined, as I had taken geneva on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of water with him, which I also declined, as I had taken water on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of milk with him, which I also declined, as I had taken milk on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of cream with him, which I also declined, as I had taken cream on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of butter with him, which I also declined, as I had taken butter on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of cheese with him, which I also declined, as I had taken cheese on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of bread with him, which I also declined, as I had taken bread on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of meat with him, which I also declined, as I had taken meat on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of fish with him, which I also declined, as I had taken fish on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of fowl with him, which I also declined, as I had taken fowl on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of game with him, which I also declined, as I had taken game on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of vegetables with him, which I also declined, as I had taken vegetables on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of fruit with him, which I also declined, as I had taken fruit on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of nuts with him, which I also declined, as I had taken nuts on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of candy with him, which I also declined, as I had taken candy on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of sugar with him, which I also declined, as I had taken sugar on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of salt with him, which I also declined, as I had taken salt on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of pepper with him, which I also declined, as I had taken pepper on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of mustard with him, which I also declined, as I had taken mustard on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of vinegar with him, which I also declined, as I had taken vinegar on board the boat. He then asked me to take a glass of oil with him, which I also declined, as I had taken oil

[illegible] of your deeds of valor have rendered yesterday the proudest anniversary and event of your lives. [illegible] I have the honor of commanding soldiers known [illegible] were to a post of danger entrusted you by our noble commander, Gen. BANKS. The prestige you have [illegible] upon your brows, was well sustained at Cedar Mountain.

While I appeal for the relief of those who threw bold down their lives upon their country's altar, sympathy for the suffering, and praise for duty I assure you of my undying remembrance of your efforts, and my hopes of your participation, with credit to yourselves, in victories is future destined to cluster about our stormy banner. Your hearts are in the cause—we will triumph.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,
Commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, Army of Virginia.

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Springfield To-day and Springfield a Year Ago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

The Springfield of to-day is not the Springfield of a year ago. Then the disastrous battle of Wilson's Creek had been fought, and our forces were flying in hot haste to Rolla. STERLING PRICE had entered the town, but with no disposition to press the rear of the retreating army; and it is now the current belief here, and has been for a long time, in fact, that Springfield could have been held against him had a determined stand been made.

But what has been done, has been; and the occupation of this central point in Southwestern Missouri by the rebels from August, 1861, to the Spring of the present year, must be accepted as one of the disagreeable facts of history. Then the tables were again turned, and the marks of the retreating rebels are still visible on every highway leading into the city. What BEN. MCCULLOUGH's men commenced, exasperated Unionists completed, and crumbling brick walls and desolated homesteads attest in every direction the avenging power of War.

Still, Springfield lives, and, to a certain extent, flourishes. Its commodities are chiefly saddled horses in front of the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, peaches and prisoners of war. The principal house of worship in the place belongs clearly to the church militant. Its pews have given place to ammunition chests, and arms stand where men and women once had the privilege. The lower stories of a spacious court-house are used by the guard of the post, and in the upper guerrillas, marauders and jayhawkers congregate, with no opportunity of taking to the bush when confronted. A college has been transformed into a military prison, and barefooted rebels walk the stage, where formerly, in weekly exercise, "The secretary stood alone," and WEBB and WEBSTER were alternately the choice of ambitious boys.

The public square is crowded almost constantly with army wagons. The arrival and departure of trains, the great piles of boxes in front of the Commissariat, the hum of busy life within, the crowd who daily go in and out of the Post and Division Quartermaster's Departments—some collecting exploitives and some expending them—the frequent mounting and dismounting at headquarters, the passage of squads of guarded "Butternuts" through the street, the activity at sutlers' stalls, and the occasional arrival of an ambulance with a paymaster inside, all conspire to give a very decided business air to the town. Trade proper is not thriving particularly. Merchants most of course, with great difficulty in stocking up. Everything must be hauled from Rolla a distance of 130 miles; hence prices are high, and the choice of articles limited. Lard, for instance, is scarce, and if CORNELIA is the mother of Wages," she is certainly very limited as her children in this latitude. Yet, after all, there is no point in Southwestern Missouri that, in time of peace, could offer such excellent inducements to a permanent residence. Springfield, as a town, is admirably laid out. In its centre is a spacious square, through which the principal streets pass intersecting each other at right angles. Here business mainly concentrates, but the stores are common, with few exceptions; the streets are badly policed, and the whole town illustrates the depressing influence of war upon industry and trade. Brig.-Gen. E. B. BROWN, commanding the Southwestern Division of the District of Missouri, has his headquarters here, and just at present is especially active in endeavoring to circumvent RAINS, COFFAX and other noted guerrilla chiefs, who are prowling around in the adjoining counties, stealing horses, robbing houses and impressing men. Last evening reports came in that Maj. HUBBARD, First Missouri Cavalry, with a force of cavalry and artillery, was chasing RAINS on Cowskin Prairie, beyond Neosho, and that Maj. MONTGOMERY, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, was engaging COFFAX about forty miles to the west of us. These reports require confirmation. They are, possibly, like a thousand other rumors in time of war, based slightly upon fact, but wonderfully disproportionate in superstructure.

But true or not, there is occasion for the use of all the troops Government can send here. The marauders are among us, sneaking and treacherous, but active and wary. The general order of the Commander of the District of Missouri calling out the militia of the State for its protection against those foes of all civilized warfare, has already been productive of great good. The people have responded promptly, and even now seem some service. They are ununiformed, and when "Butternut" approaches "Butternut," the unsuspicious rebel allows himself to be fired upon before taking to his heels—a process, however, that is frequently retarded by a troublesome bullet. Prisoners accumulate here more rapidly than they can be disposed of. Those who are entitled to the consideration due to prisoners of war are easily put out of the way, either by exchange or transfer to some safer place of confinement. Not so its marauders. If taken prisoners at all, they must be tried by a Military Commission. This process takes time. The accused are entitled to impartial trials, and if [illegible] Judge-Advocate can dispose of one case daily, he has reason to congratulate himself. Still our prisons are full, and will remain so for months to come, if these desperadoes are taken from the brush alive. Such, briefly, is the condition of Southwestern Missouri, in one of its aspects. That of Northwestern Arkansas is still worse. In Carroll, Washington and other Counties, there are hundreds of Union men; but they are such at extreme peril of property and life. The rebel Conscription act, and roving bands of plunderers, have compelled many of them to leave their homes, to find their way within our lines as best they might. Two months ago, Mr. LE ROY HARRISON, then Post-Quartermaster at Cassville, and previously Lieutenant of Engineers, in charge of the fortifications at Rolla, conceived the idea of forming the Arkansas refugees into a regiment. Authority to raise the First Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry was applied for, and promptly given by the War Department. The refugees were congregated here, a rendezvous camp was established, and now the regiment is nearly full to its maximum. The [illegible] ride and the sabre are its armament [illegible] for, and when its compliment of horses is [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall, on Nassau-st., Spruce and Beekman-streets.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Virginia, this morning, is of the most important and exciting character. Fighting—heavy fighting—has been going on there for several days, with results favorable to our arms. We have given them day by day, as they have reached us, somewhat imperfect accounts of the important events which have occurred—necessarily imperfect, because in most cases written at a distance from the scenes of operations. They have been sufficient, however, to give a general idea of the great movements which have been effected, and the scene of skirmishes and battles which culminated on Thursday in the great struggle, of which we give an official account elsewhere. The yesterday morning published a dispatch from Gen. POPE to Gen. HALLECK, giving an official account of the battle of Thursday, which was ended by the darkness of night, and expressing the expectation that it would be renewed in the morning. In a dispatch dated yesterday, Gen. POPE states that a terrible battle was fought on Friday, on the old Bull Run battle-ground, with the combined forces of the enemy, lasting with unintermitting fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which was occupied by our forces, who were too much exhausted to push matters. Gen. POPE intended to pursue as soon as reinforced by Fitz-John PORTER'S corps, which was expected to arrive during the morning. At the moment of closing his dispatch, however, word was brought to Gen. POPE that the enemy were in full retreat toward the mountains. What their chance of escape may be inferred from the general tenor of our advices. The rebel force seems to have been pretty thoroughly surrounded, and it is difficult to imagine how it could escape capture or total annihilation. Gen. POPE estimates our losses on Friday at not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and the losses of the rebels at fully double that number. Our captures in this battle are said to be great. Their extent will probably soon be made known.

It is probable that the enemy, were Fitz-John PORTER having in the meantime effected a junction with our main body with his splendid corps. There can be no doubt that if another battle has been fought, it has resulted in our favor, as the rebels were so terribly whipped on Thursday as to render it impossible for them to stand before our impetuous veterans. Gen. POPE'S next official dispatch will, no doubt, announce another victory.

A rumor prevailed in Philadelphia last night that the authorities of that city had received a dispatch from Washington, stating that a decisive battle was fought yesterday, and calling on all the Engineers of the city to repair to the battle-field. We should suppose it very easy to ascertain the truth of such a rumor before telegraphing it.

The latest news from Cumberland Gap, according to the Cincinnati papers, is to the effect that the National forces there are in good spirits and eager for a fight, with sixty days' provisions on hand, and able to hold the position against any odds. The rebels are in strong force on this side—estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000, and moving, it is believed, toward the Sandy Valley, to effect a junction with Corps Gordo WILLIAMS. A considerable force had succeeded in passing their lines and joining Gen. NELSON, who is advancing toward the Gap. On their way they had a brush with SCRABBLE' Cavalry, dispersing them. If Gen. MORGAN is able to maintain his position, he will be relieved long before the expiration of sixty days.

The steam-transport *Albany*, which arrived last night from Newbern, N. C., brings intelligence that another expedition of gunboats had started for Hamilton, to destroy again the rebel batteries there.

A private dispatch received in Washington on Friday, from a resident of Fredericksburgh, states that orders had been received from the Commanding General to blow up the new railroad bridge at that point. This order was to have been executed on Friday morning, at 4½ o'clock.

GENERAL NEWS.

The sum of $50,000 was, on *Friday*, sent to Washington by the Prize Court of Philadelphia. The sum is the proceeds of a single sale of a prize vessel condemned and sold in this port. The whole sum will be divided among the officers and crew of a single vessel. Over $500,000 more will be held on for the same purpose during the next week.

The unloading of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, now lying at Queen-street wharf, Philadelphia, is progressing rapidly, and the developments of each day tend to show the true character of the vessel and her destination. It has already been stated that shells have been found on board the vessel. Another discovery has been made by the Prize Commissioner superintending the unloading—that of twenty-six boxes, each about one foot square, banded with iron, and sealed on the edges. Each box was marked "P. O. D." This excited suspicion, and one of the boxes was opened, and found to contain four tin cases, and these being opened, there came to light sheets of postal envelope-stamps (five cents.) The engraving is well executed. The box contained $10,000 worth of the stamps, and if the others contain the same quantity, the whole value, to the rebels, will be $250,000! There have also been found coils of a submarine telegraph cable. It is believed that printing ink and printing materials are stored on board the vessel.

Adjt.-Gen. BUCKINGHAM wrote from Washington, under date of Aug. 14, to a citizen of Anne-Arundel County, Md.: "In reply to yours of the 9th inst., asking that Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Constables be exempt from draft, I am directed to say that your request be granted, and said parties are hereby exempt."

Under date of Washington, Aug. 25, Secretary STANTON telegraphed Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, "An extension of time for volunteering has not been granted to Indiana and Illinois."

The Corn Exchange Regiment of Philadelphia, for which the organization after which it was named raised the sum of $21,000, leaves for Washington to-morrow.

Flour was in fair demand on Saturday, and

The Second Battle of Bull Run.

In the closing week of June last, the so-called Confederate President, JEFF. DAVIS, from his chamber at Richmond, listened to the thunder of the cannon of hostile armies battling before his capital. In the closing week of August, President LINCOLN, from the White House, heard the deep peals of the artillery of the contending hosts which, having now changed location, are struggling for supremacy before the National Capital. The geographical change of position does not indicate that Richmond is any the less likely to fall, or that Washington is any the less safe now than it was then. In truth, the fact rather is, that if we have any one General with nerve and pluck enough to take advantage of the valuable opportunity the rebels have given us, we may be said to be much nearer to Richmond now when the battle-field for its possession is a hundred miles away from it than we were two months ago, when our fevered and shrunken army had shoveled its way up to within seven miles of its objective.

The accounts of the sanguinary battles of the last four days fought in the rear of Gen. POPE'S army, have been very meagre and contradictory. They have been confined to POPE'S two very brief official reports, dated the 29th and 30th, and to such information as could be picked up by an active [corps of our correspondents stationed at Washington, Alexandria, and other points *outside* of the army lines from which they have not yet been expelled. Many of these statements are rumors brought by fugitive soldiers, fleeing Unionists, women and negroes, and from their evident want of truthfulness, many of those which we have received have been excluded from our columns. Gen. POPE'S official dispatches give us no details. Of the affair near Kettle Run on Wednesday, (the first day of fighting in his rear,) all he says is that HOOKER'S division "routed the enemy completely, killing and wounding three hundred, capturing camps and baggage and many stand of arms." Of the battle of Thursday, six miles west of Centreville, which we otherwise know was a very hardly-contested field, he says: "A severe fight took place, which has terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests." And he also gives forth that on that day he "captured 1,000 prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery."

Of Friday's battle, *which was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run*, he reports "We fought a terrific battle with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with [illegible] fury from daylight until after dark, [illegible] on new ground." And further states that on that day he "captured 1,000 prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery."

Of Saturday's battle, he says: "The battle of yesterday we have as yet nothing official; but the telegraph from Washington reports that one was actually raging, and that the cannonading could be heard in that city. As FITZ JOHN PORTER'S corps was expected to come up from Manassas and join POPE yesterday morning, and as other National columns yesterday effected a junction with him, and as, consequently, his force of Saturday was most likely far greater than it had been on any previous day, the probability is that the hardest of the series of engagements thus far may have been fought yesterday.

Thus, from day to day, have the battles grown in magnitude—from Wednesday, when there was but a single division of our army engaged, and our loss is reported as but 300, until Friday, when probably not less than fifty thousand men were engaged on our side, and our loss, even at the first rumor, is given at the fearful figures, 8,000; or, may be, until yesterday, when twice fifty thousand may have been engaged, and the losses have only been counted by God. Sunday is a day which has had more than its share of bloody battles during this WAR; and what scenes of carnage may be enacted to-day, near to the river on whose banks WASHINGTON lived and died, and where his dust now lies, we shall soon enough know.

All these engagements seem to have been to the last degree indecisive. Up to yesterday morning, the rebels still held their ground in what POPE calls his front—(that is to say, in what was his *rear* before he wheeled around)—somewhere near Centreville, it would seem. One or two more such engagements, however, must inevitably exhaust the Southern army. The rebels have, within the week, exhibited an audacity, if not a desperation, that is extraordinary; and now, in falling back to Centreville, and in throwing detachments of their army to Vienna, to Leesburgh, and even, it is said, to the line of the Potomac, they show that they are making the grand struggle for life or death. If this Richmond rebel army, which has thus pierced almost to our Capital, be permitted to retire again into Central Virginia, there will be plenty of future fighting for us on fields infinitely less advantageous than that they have now challenged us to combat upon. They have given us an opportunity to destroy them never equaled in the history of this war, and seldom offered by an army to its adversary in any war. With our far superior numbers and position, there will be terrible culpability somewhere if the chance be not taken advantage of.

THE WANT OF ARMS.—That was a disastrous moment last Winter, when the enlistments were stopped; regiments, with numbers nearly complete, disbanded; and contracts for the manufacture of arms cancelled. To-day Government lacks arms for even the first half of the 600,000 men called for. It is obliged to appeal to the several States to arm the regiments forwarded by them to the seat of war; and it will only be by the promptitude and success of the negotiations for arms in Europe, and the liberal subscription of the loyal States in transferring their supplies to Government, that the rebels can be met. Already, we learn, a dozen Government agents are scouring the English markets for Enfield rifles, their eager competition advancing the price nearly. But in this case "price is no object," and we can congratulate ourselves that the deficient supply of weapons will be only momentary. In the meantime, the various State arsenals can furnish muskets as serviceable as those wielded by a majority of the rebel army, and with these our brave volunteers will gladly take the field. The old-pattern Springfield musket, loaded with ball and buckshot, is more fatal than an Enfield.

Why We Should Draft.

We find the wildest ideas regarding the progress of volunteering current in conversation and the Press. Extravagant anticipations are expressed that the full quota of this State will be raised by the 1st of September—and certainly *will be so if a little extension of time be but given*. It is worth while to bring down these high-flown notions by a reference to the sober facts of statistics. Now, according to the latest official returns from headquarters in Albany, published two or three days ago, New-York State still requires 14,000 men to make up her quota under the first call for 300,000 men. The ratio for our State is, in round numbers, 60,000, and but 46,000 of these have been raised thus far. It is, perhaps, fair to calculate that the deficit of 14,000 lacking at the time of the latest returns will, with the stimulus to enlistments which the presence of Gen. CONCKLIN inspires, be forthcoming by the 1st of September.

There will then remain to be raised—*first*, our quota of 60,000 men under the second call for 300,000; and *secondly*, our proportion of the aggregate number of men required to fill up *the deficiency in the old regiments*. According to the order of Secretary STANTON, a *special* draft is to be made for this purpose. We have no information what the deficiency is, and, consequently, can form no accurate estimate of the ratio required from New-York. There is good reason for assuming, however, that not less than 200,000 men are required to give the skeleton regiments their full complement. On this hypothesis, the quota required of New-York will be 40,000, and these added to the 60,000 under the second call, make precisely *one hundred thousand* men which will be needed from the State of New-York after the 1st of September.

This is a startling figure, doubtless, to those who have allowed themselves to be carried away with illusions, unfounded in any solid reality, as to the resources of volunteering; but it is a hard mathematical *fact*, nevertheless, and one that there is no use in either the Government or the people's trying to dodge. Now, we believe the result presented by New-York will be found to present a fair average of what has been done in the other States. We hear, indeed, that some States have already raised their full complement [illegible] and it is possible that this [illegible] other States have already fallen so far short of even their first quota, that the average result will be that hypothecated—that is, we shall have the first 300,000 men by the 1st of September.

Are we complaining of this? Not at all. The result is itself magnificent. The President's call was issued on the 1st of July; by the 1st of September—that is, in the space of two months—we shall have put three hundred thousand volunteers in the field; 150,000 per month—a greater activity of recruiting than marked the enthusiastic seasons during the opening of the war; and this, too, after the country had already been drained of over half a million of fighting men. This splendid exhibition of patriotic fertility must forever close the mouth of those foreign detractors who, like the London *Times*, are now loudly asserting that "not a *thirtieth* part of three hundred thousand men" can be obtained! But, at the same time, it is incumbent upon us to consider carefully what volunteering actually *can* do, what its limitations are, and what are our present needs.

There still remain half a million of men wanting to make up the number called for. How are we to obtain these? If the policy of those latitudinarians who demand that drafting shall be put off and off, be adopted, what length of time will be required to get these men? If the rate of enlistment should be up to the very maximum of what it has ever been under the most favorable circumstances, it would still require till the 1st of January to make up this vast number. And what right have we to assume that volunteering would be thus brisk? It is announced by the War Department that bounties will positively cease on the 1st of September. A very powerful stimulus will thus be taken away, and we doubt if even the 1st of May next would see the half million forthcoming, if left to voluntary enlistments. By the draft, a fortnight suffices to make the levy—an absolute certainty against the vaguest contingency.

We beg the Government to take these imperious facts into consideration, and to take counsel accordingly. Why these extensions of time which we hear as granted to several States—Maine being allowed till the 10th and Pennsylvania and Indiana till the 15th of September? It is, we are convinced, a mistaken policy. The additional fortnight will, perhaps, bring forth a few thousand volunteers throughout the whole country, whereas, used in the execution of the draft, it would give us the full *half million of men*. Let us have the draft, therefore, at the time appointed. The splendid alacrity with which the first three hundred thousand have come forth voluntarily shows the spirit of the people, and takes away all odium from the draft. We *need* it—to equalize the service, to vindicate the National power, and, above all, to add resistless strength to the force which will thus be able to enter on the new and final campaign.

We trust, therefore, that the Secretary of War will rescind the extension of time he has given to the Governors of several States, render it uniform throughout the whole country, and, above all, *make it* at the time appointed.

A Correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Washington, says:

The call of President LINCOLN for three hundred thousand more volunteers was noticed by the Charleston *Mercury* not without disturbance. It "had not a doubt that they would be raised. With starvation to the laboring population on the one hand and money on the other," the army of the United States was sure to be recruited. It erred, of course, in speaking of starvation to our laboring population. No such motive as that has pressed upon our people. But the determination to put down rebellion, and to preserve the Union which our fathers established, has wrought powerfully, and the confidence of the *Mercury* has been proved not to be misplaced.

To meet this call for volunteers, the *Mercury* declared that the Confederate army must be recruited also, and for this it saw "but one resource—another Conscription law, calling into the service all men between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five or fifty." The Richmond *Whig*, a fortnight after this declaration, published a statement, from which it argues that the South has a fighting force between the ages of 18 and 40, which, "by no rule of calculation, could be reduced to one million of men," and yet, if the *Mercury's* judgment is correct, those resources have been already drawn upon so far, that there is no hope of meeting our 300,000 volunteers except by dragging into the rebel ranks every man between 35 and 50. This is a discouraging state of things for them truly, and we do not wonder that many of the rebels have tried to keep up their courage with the hope that the 300,000 volunteers would not be forthcoming. Probably the solemn prophecies of the London *Times* to this effect were of great comfort to them, if the prophecies reached them before the fact of the rapid raising of the 300,000 men came, as has been the case so many times before, to falsify the Thunderer's prophesyings before they were heard of on this side of the water.

If such was the effect of the first call, we can imagine what would be the effect of the announcement of the drafting of 300,000 additional soldiers. Of course, the rebel editors must seek for some ground of encouragement, and so we find the Richmond papers declaring that the proposed draft "had created the wildest excitement in the North, and the war-feeling had greatly subsided in its enthusiasm," prophesying "an immense reaction in the popular mind of the North," in consequence of the draft, and "awaiting the next news from the North and the Northwest with much interest."

We have no doubt they did await that news with interest, and that its reception filled their hearts with dismay. For it told them that instead of the enthusiasm subsiding among us, in consequence of the order for a draft, nothing has transpired which has done so much to quicken that enthusiasm, and to give it working force, as that order. The people welcomed it as an evidence of earnestness and activity on the part of the Government, and an assurance of success. They sent their sons more readily, they gave their money more cheerfully, in consequence of it. They will accept the draft, as they have met every other call of the Government upon them, with the determination that the rebellion shall be put down, and the authority of the Government established to the Gulf of Mexico, if it takes every man and every dollar to do it. Reaction at the North is the last result which will follow that order.

But if the only resource with which the rebels could hope to meet the first 300,000 was another conscription of "all men between 35 and 50," what resource have they with which to meet the second 300,000? Their hopes of a "reaction" to follow the order for it will be found delusive, and their lack of resources will become more and more apparent both to themselves and to the world. The order for a draft and its result will dismay the rebels and astonish the London *Times* as much as it has cheered and inspired the loyal people of the North. Nor have its good effects been felt among our people alone. The soldiers who are already on the field were cheered by it. It told them that they were not being left by the Government and the people to be destroyed by overwhelming forces; that the importance of the crisis and the greatness of the danger were felt by their friends at home, and that their lives were not to be sacrificed without a struggle. Some of them have said to us that it cheered them as nothing before had done; and what was felt by those with whom we have spoken, was doubtless felt by all; and as on every hand the order for a draft worked good, so it will be with every step taken by the Government which gives promise that the war, though severe, will not be long, but that the rebellion will be ground against the wall by overpowering numbers.

THE BURNING OF THE GOLDEN GATE.—The statements of Captains HUDSON and PEARSON, as to the loss of that splendid but unfortunate steamer, the *Golden Gate*, clears up many of the difficulties attending the telegraphic accounts, but do not render any intelligible verdict as to the responsibility of the Company. We are not told how nearly sufficient were the means of saving the lives of all the passengers; and the extent of the precautionary instrumentalities against fire is not referred to. The inference would seem to be justified that neither was adequate to the emergency. As two-thirds of the passengers were drowned, the life-saving apparatus of boats and floats must have been grossly imperfect; and as the fire broke out in the galley, within reach of sight and hand, the only sensible explanation of the headway the fire at once obtained, must be found in the absence of the proper machinery for extinguishing fires. We hear of fire-buckets and hose, but the latter seems to have been out of order, while the intense heat by the time they were put in service rendered the former practically useless. We trust further investigation will throw specific light on these doubtful points. The narrative of the two Captains is suspiciously obscure about both of them.

LYING LIKE A BULLETIN.—One of our neighbors, of a devotional turn, has incurred a very proper rebuke from Provost-Marshal KENNEDY, for posting false or exaggerated rumors upon its bulletin-board. Mr. KENNEDY sees no reason why lies of this sort, however pious the fraud, should be permitted to excite and agitate the public. A fellow reason might, however, serve the Provost's turn. The posting of bulletins in some of our narrower thoroughfares seriously obstructs the sidewalk, rendering transit next to impossible. Very frequently the mass of interested readers take entire possession of the pavement, while wayfarers must betake themselves to the perils of the carriage-way. A prime duty of the Police is to keep the sidewalks clear. In London the perpetual cry is "Move on," wherever there happens to be an eddy of the living tide. Here in New-York nothing is more common than to see two or three burly policemen adding their bulk to swell the immovable and constantly-recruited mob in front of the bulletin-boards; and no one has ever heard of their opening or maintaining a path for the by-passer. Let the Police Commissioners abolish the bulletins, or see that the pavements are unobstructed.

The Idea of Nationality.

VICTOR HUGO, in his latest and most famous romance, represents his hero, *Marius*, as "nurturing within himself, with the deep divination of a man of the people, what we now call *the idea of nationality*." The author, who is at once a politician and a philosopher, perceives the strength of the connection which exists between freedom and patriotism; and, correlatively, he detects how inevitable is the alliance between Slavery and the absence of a true love of country. It would be easy to prove by an inductive process how natural and consistent are these affinities; but such a process is practically unnecessary when their coincidence can be deduced from numerous historical illustrations. Of these, none more striking has ever presented itself than is afforded by the present Pro-Slavery rebellion. We are not called upon to affix the stigma, for they themselves acknowledge and glory in it. They care nothing for their country—nothing for its past heroism, its future mission. All these are alike indifferent to men whom the despotism of Slavery has deprived of all idea of nationality.

In this mighty struggle, the feeling which is paramount and omnipresent with the Union soldier is the greatness and the glory of his country—the indivisibility of the Republic. Such a feeling has no place in the breast of the rebel, unless it is to be torn and gloated over with demoniac pleasure, like that of the fallen angels who destroyed the unity of Heaven. It is said that men hate those whom they have injured—the more if the injury be unprovoked; this may explain in some degree the bitterness of the traitors toward their outraged country. Yet this must only be a partial explanation. The corruption which has poisoned the intellectual health of the rebels—which has denationalized as it has unchristianized them—which has dimmed the clearness of the Southern intellect, as it has paralyzed its moral sense—which has rendered possible the incoherent ravings of Bishop POTTS, and the fantastic fables of BRANAGAN—has its source in the vile system which commences by denying and crushing the primary and inherent rights of man.

Where the oppression, or slavery, exists in the form of government, as in Turkey or China, it is easy to trace the lack of the national feeling to its primal cause—easy to understand how people take little interest in that which they have no share in directing, and the chief aim of which is to utilize their labor and resources for the selfish aggrandizement of a few. But even in such cases there will ultimately crop forth a certain love of country, although it may for a long time lie dormant. In the history of great rebellions or civil wars in absolutist countries, we find no instances where the movement was begun with intent to divide a country territorially; the purpose is confined to the subversion of existing authority. Thus in the Wars of the Roses, or in that of the Fronde, none of the combatants thought of sacrificing their nationality. They differed as to the best way of enjoying that nationality; but they had no thought which pointed toward its destruction. They believed their antagonists to be in error; but they had no matricidal notion of assassinating the common mother, no dream of rending into fragments the country whose strength and unity were the heritage alike of friend and foe.

It has been reserved for the Southern slaveholders,—the last of traitors, as they are the worst,—to set this infamous example, and to endeavor to stab posterity while they ruin their cotemporaries. The maddest of the French Revolutionists, dripping with the blood of the guillotine, yet adored his country, and died blessing *la grande nation*. The American rebel alone cares neither for country nor posterity;—his only notion of allegiance is devoted to cotton; his only idea of perpetuity is bounded by the fetters of the slave. When our European critics find that such sentiments find favor in the hearts of loyal Americans, we shall not object to their saying that Democracy—not Slavery—is a failure. Until then, they must not be surprised at our determined efforts to preserve the one, even should they involve an abatement of the other.

Experience has indeed shown that the institution of Slavery is incompatible with a true idea of nationality. Even if the "Southern Confederacy" were temporarily established, we know full well how speedily it would be shaken by a new war, when fresh recessants would insist on separating from the society. We do not intend, therefore, that the experiment shall be tried. There are too many millions who *do* love their country, who *do* cherish its history, who *do* look forward with bright hopes to its future, who *do* "nurture within themselves the idea of nationality," to permit this base and dishonest treason to enjoy a success which would involve the practical subversion of every law of civilization and of humanity.

State Politics.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Democratic County Convention convened here to-day. Hon. JOHN M. JAYCOX was appointed Chairman, and Hon. GEORGE T. COMSTOCK was selected as the Delegate to the Democratic State Convention. A resolution, asking for the nomination of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of Oneida, for the office of Governor of the State of New-York, was unanimously adopted, amidst loud and enthusiastic applause.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30.

Ex-Gov. HORATIO N. SEYMOUR was to-day elected delegate to the State Convention called by the Democratic State Committee.

Currency of Gold Prize for the University of the Confederate and Provisional States—Presence of Gold in the United States—Rapid Increase in the Commercial Nations—Impossibility of Sustaining the High Price of Gold.

TUESDAY, August 26, 1862.

The speculation in gold, recently so rife, proves how completely men are carried away by an imaginary idea without investigation into its ultimate truth. Not only this, but the surrounding aptitude to assume that what was true in the past is true now. This is one of the great sources of commercial errors. So far from the something being always true in commerce, the relations of commercial elements with one another, are continually changing with the circumstances and developments of the world. It is not true that the relations of supply and demand in the gold trade are the same that they have been in times past, or that it bears the same relation to a national currency *made a legal tender*, which it does to irredeemable bank notes or Government scrip. The Government currency now issued can be made to pay the *more than a thousand millions of gold made each year*, and gold can do no more. In the payments in all commercial transactions gold is not needed. In a country where notes are abundant whether Bank State or National,—the only use of Gold—as a distinguished banker said to me, is to *settle balances*. But, even this use is almost cut off. All *domestic balances*—which is the great bulk—can be settled with National notes. It is only the *foreign balances* which require gold for settlement, and these are comparatively small. Men may imagine that the world is going to ruin, and, therefore, hide away gold, for some imaginary purpose, but this does not extend very far. And the real question which is to determine the price of gold as merchandise (and you will recollect gold is only merchandise now) is the *relation of supply and demand*. In other words, is the supply increasing or diminishing in *reference to the use for it?* I unhesitatingly reply that the supply of gold was never so great, and never increased so rapidly, in the history of the world. For this, I say that the uses for it are relatively diminishing. Now, if this be true, the price of gold in reference to a bushel of wheat, or to legal tender notes which will pay for wheat, must, in the long run, diminish, and that, therefore, speculations based on the baseless and imaginary ideas of the day are very hazardous, and in the end will be found very unprofitable. I grant that the human will is unmanageable; but, against that I set off the fact that the quantity of gold is now so enormously large that the fancy or will of any number of people cannot control it. My object now, however, is to exhibit the main facts in the production and supply of gold, to show your commercial readers how small reason there is to believe that the price of gold can increase in the United States. Let us begin with the influx of gold from the mines of Mexico and Peru, which we formerly believed to be almost incredibly large.

The whole annual supply of precious metals from America, as stated in HUMBOLDT'S *New Spain*, was:

From 1500 to 1545.....$3,000,000 per annum.
From 1545 to 1600.....$11,000,000 per annum.
From 1600 to 1700.....$16,000,000 per annum.
From 1700 to 1750.....$22,500,000 per annum.
From 1750 to 1800.....$35,000,000 per annum.

The annual supply still further increased to 1810, when the minimum of Spanish-American supply was $43,000,000 per annum. From that time the supply furnished by Spanish America gradually diminished, till within a few years, when the mines seem to have greater activity. The important fact to be noticed here is, that notwithstanding the enormous impulse to wealth, trade and speculation which the mines of Spanish-America gave to Europe, the whole annual production *was never, at any time, equal to the annual production of California alone*. The average product for ten years could never have exceeded *forty millions per annum*, while it sunk in 1836 to only twenty millions. Since 1836 there has been a gradual increase, till in 1848 the new mines of California carried the gold crop beyond anything known in the previous history of the world. But what has happened since? The new mines of Australia have come to equal those of California. For the last six years the products of California and Australia have been about equal, and approach an *annual average of fifty millions each*. Estimating the gold which does not enter the official records, (which is no inconsiderable amount,) the annual product of California and Australia amounts to the enormous sum of *one hundred millions per annum*, added to the gold of commerce.

In addition to this, we must count further:

Russia.....
River of Spanish America.....
Colorado, Oregon, &c.....

Adding these, and we have the annual supply of precious metals, $135,000,000 per annum. This it will be observed, is *three times the annual amount ever supplied by Spanish America* in the height of its wonderful production. I need not refer, in this place, to the *effect* it has produced on the commerce and industry of the United States. I refer you merely to the fact that the products of industry have *nearly doubled from 1850 to 1860*; that the shipping increased at the most enormous rate; that the magnificent City of New-York stands a monument to a commercial development to which Europe presents no similar times no parallel.

The *consumption* of precious metals is in three different ways: 1. Coinage, or money; 2. Manufactures and the arts; 3. Wastage. The last is so small as to be comparatively unimportant. The second, or manufacture, unquestionably consumes an immense amount. After deducting the old plate remelted, MCCULLOCH estimates the annual consumption of gold and silver in the arts to be, in 1835, $32,258,346 per annum. Of the whole amount produced at that time, more than half went into the arts; but the case is very different now. Supposing that, in consequence of increasing luxury, the consumption of the precious metals in the arts has increased 50 per cent, (which certainly is a large allowance,) then consumption, in that way, is less than $50,000,000 per annum.

The *annual supply* of gold and silver for coin (money) stands thus:

Production.....$135,000,000
Used in the arts.....34,000,000
Wastage—say.....1,000,000
Annual addition to the money of commerce.....100,000,000

In ten years past, then, there has been added to the money of the world a *thousand millions* in coin, or assayed bullion. The first effect of this vast addition was: 1. To increase the bulk of coin, *in the great depositories*. 2. To supply the demands of *Asiatic commerce*. But, at the rapid rate of production, even these great tanks of gold must soon be supplied. I think they are nearly supplied now. When this is the case, gold must flow aback among the people. It has done so already, largely.

We come now to the *demand* for gold, for it is the *relation* between supply and demand, and not the absolute quantity, which we are investigating. We notice, first, the great demand in the United States, instead of increasing, has been reduced to *one-tenth*. How? Simply this: The only demand for gold, as I have said, is to *settle balan-*

...New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 22.

Yesterday was a busy day in part of the City Hall. Independent of the surveillance who were erecting the speakers' stand for the great people's meeting of Wednesday night a large number of United States wagons were constantly arriving loaded with the State library, brought by our troops from Baton Rouge. It appeared to me that much of the material was trash, though it may not be altogether valueless to the antiquarian.

Last night a party force returned to the city after making a reconnaissance of some fifty miles up the coast without meeting any signs of the enemy.

THE BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. DUDLEY.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SECOND BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 7, 1862.

First Lieut. H. N. Ellis, A. A. A. G., Second Brigade:

SIR:—I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Commanding Officer, the reports of commanding officers of regiments and batteries which were engaged in the right wing of the Brigade, in the battle before Baton Rouge, La., on the morning of the 5th inst., marked as follows:

No. 1.—Capt. CLARKE, Acting Colonel Sixth Michigan Volunteers.

No. 2.—Maj. H. O. WHITTEMORE, commanding Thirty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

No. 3.—First Lieut. —— TREAT, commanding Nim's Battery, (Maine.)

No. 4.—Capt. —— MANNING, Fourth.

No. 5.—First Lieut. —— BROWN, commanding three pieces Indiana Battery.

No. 6.—Lieut.-Col. —— CAZEAU, commanding Seventh Vermont Volunteers.

No. 7.—First Lieut. WM. CRANDUR, commanding Bruner's Sixth Massachusetts Battery.

I forward the individual reports, so that the commanding officer may know to what extent this command participated in the events of the day.

It cannot be expected that I should mention all the brave exploits of persons, or even regiments, particularly on an occasion when all did so well. Our loss was very severe, as stated, and I frequently noticed with pride repeated instances of coolness and self-possession made by officers and men. I saw a single regiment, the Seventh Vermont, repeatedly ordered to act with a coolness and promptness that surprised even themselves after the excitement of the battle was over.

On the afternoon of the 4th inst., Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS ordered me forward with my own regiment and three pieces of light artillery belonging to the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, under First Lieut. BAKER, to a point about nine miles from the river, for the purpose of ascertaining the force of the enemy, if any, in front of Grenadier Station, on the Jackson Railroad. After making a careful reconnoissance of the ground, I was met by Capt. CLARKE, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, in front and on the right of Grenadier Station, who was also on the Grenadier Road, and about one mile from the river. Capt. CLARKE informed me that the first two companies of the Sixth Michigan, the latter by the Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, then under the command of Maj. H. O. WHITTEMORE—in full skirmishing on the flank of Nim's Battery, which was posted in the woods to the left of Boulevard-street. Our pickets reported nothing during the night to warrant the belief that we should be attacked in the morning. At 3½ o'clock A. M., the enemy attacked the ensemble, which we found at first to be the "long roll." On finding it to be only false, I ordered it repeated, supposing, if it have been sounded by our regiments on the left, the pickets generally called all our troops on the right to their feet. "Reveille" roll call was hardly over, when Acting Adjutant-General CRANDUR came rapidly on the left and hearty of our front, shortly followed by the discharge of artillery on the extreme right. The latter was most promptly responded to by Lieut. BROWN, with his two pieces, and with great effect, as the scores of dead rebels laid thickly strewn at this point, after the battle, gave evidence.

The engagement on the whole line now became general. I immediately ordered Nim's Battery, under the command of its brave and excellent First Lieutenant, TREAT, to the left and considerably to the front of my line, since the latter was in the front. Supported by the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, this battery went into action within 200 yards of a Kentucky regiment, sheltered by a house and cornfield, where it remained doing excellent service until ordered to change position. Officers and men could not behave better; more coolness could not be expected from old veterans than the officers and men of this battery displayed. They changed position four times under my own observation, and on each occasion its gallant commander displayed his perfect command of the precision of movement, and in this, the severest part of this well-contested field.

At this period of the action the Seventh MASSACHUSETTS Battery, under the command of its gallant Capt. MANNING, was very close and severe—so much so that MANNING's Battery was compelled to fall back, which it did with considerable confusion, leaving one piece and one caisson. Its horses having either been killed or disabled, First Lieut. WORCESTER, Thirtieth Massachusetts, gallantly dashed through the ranks of the enemy's sharpshooters and succeeded in bringing off the caisson. The Fourteen Indianians pursued the enemy, and both were turned over to the battery on the field. Capt. MANNING's battery, however, went into action with 150 rounds of ammunition, and left the field with 50 rounds. Capt. MANNING's battery was stationed on the right of the Indiana Twenty-first, with supporting on the right by the Seventh Vermont, Lieut.-Col. CAZEAU, (Col. EDMUNDS having been mortally wounded.) Here this battery did good service. In the meantime the enemy appeared in strong force directly in front of the Indiana Twenty-first, Vermont Seventh and Massachusetts Thirtieth. At one time these three regiments stood face to face with the enemy, within forty yards of each other. For full one hour the contest for this piece of woods was fierce. At one moment the rebel Tennesseans would seem to have success on their side; the tide would then turn, and the brave Twenty-first Indiana and Thirtieth Massachusetts would encourage a yell with each other, quickly advance and drive the enemy back to the fence and into the cornfield. While this brisk work was going on directly in front, the undaunted TREAT, with his battery, was hotly engaged on the right with a full battery of the enemy that had cut its way through a belt of thick timber and approached within 150 yards. (This is supposed to have been Semmes' celebrated battery.) The Sixth Michigan, under Capt. CLARKE, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, moved gallantly to the support of Nim's Battery in elegant order. Its assistance came most fortunately, for it was clear the enemy intended to outflank us at this point. Nobly did Col. CLARKE and his command discharge their duty here, as their list of killed and wounded show. This regiment did good service on more than one occasion this day. For individual acts of gallantry I refer the commanding officer to Col. CLARKE's report. At this juncture of the contest I ordered Lieut. TREAT to fire his three left pieces across the fronts of the Indiana Twenty-first, Massachusetts Thirtieth and Seventh Vermont. This was the turning point on the right wing. The galling fire of canister, with the further discharge of the regiments of musketry, effectually silenced the enemy's fire, and they withdrew again to the fields in the rear. For the valuable aid given by Lieut. BROWN (Official copy.)—C. A. H. DUDLEY, A. A. A. G., Second Brig.

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

A GREAT UNION MEETING.

In the New-Orleans *Delta* of Aug. 22 we find a report of a great Union meeting which was held at Lyceum Hall on the evening preceding.

A little before 8 o'clock the meeting proceeded to an organization, by Col. T. B. THORPE proposing the following officers:

Col. J. M. C. READY, President; P. B. Barbert, Esq., Secretary. Vice-Presidents—John Sullivan, Jas. McGawley, B. Collins, J. O'Neil, D. S. Nugent, D. C. Wooding, Patrick Sullivan, Henry McGuinn, Thos. Riley, M. Mann, George Oakes, M. Guyton.

The officers were elected by acclamation, and the President, J. M. C. READY, then came forward and delivered an effective address, that was greeted with willing great applause.

T. J. BARNARD then introduced the following resolutions, which were moved and adopted:

Resolved, That it is only by the restoration of the authority of the United States that the laboring men of New-Orleans can expect remunerative labor.

Resolved, That being from a Government of Oppression, we found under the authorities of the United States a form of law, political equality and social elevation, and we desire a restoration of the authority that gave us such unequal blessings.

Resolved, That in Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, we have found a friend to the workingman, a soldier of discipline, a supporter of the honor and glory of his country, and we thank the Federal authorities that he and his brave army came to our rescue from a rebellion started without cause and carried on for the benefit of persons whom we believe to be enemies of mankind.

Col. T. B. THORPE was then introduced and hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. Waiting until the noise had subsided, the gallant Colonel proceeded substantially to say:

He did not come here with the intention of speaking; and that he would much sooner have taken a back seat, but that he had been repeatedly urged to say something; but what he would say, would be short and brief. He stated that he had come here twenty-five years ago and had seen this city grow from a comparatively small village to be a princely metropolis. He had seen the levee, now a interminable mass, covered with the produce of the Valley, which had enriched our merchant princes and made our laborers the happiest and freest men under the sun. This was then the city of JACKSON and of CLAY—that had thrived and prospered under the ever-honored Stars and Stripes. He came back recently after an absence of six years, and finds her sitting in sackcloth and ashes, her people starving and fallen, and her great men degraded by the rebellion. They might talk about the strength of this rebellion, but he believed there were enough brave men in this city and vicinity to crush it. If you will do not restore the Union, what are your lives worth? Will you consent to hang around the City Hall begging for a day's work? Gen. BUTLER has done all for you that man can do. He has exhausted the means and the money at his command to relieve you. He has made the rich give a *little*, to keep the people from hunger, from those stores they spent with such a lavish hand to ruin the people.

Who should know this country better than the Irishmen? Has not England trampled down their sea-girt isle for centuries, and did they not come here to find open arms and happy homes to receive them, and would they desert it now? And is this great country to be trampled down in the same manner as the poor white man degraded for the sake of the everlasting nigger by a few rich men? What order was published in the *Picayune*, the *Delta*, the *True Delta*, and all the newspapers of New-Orleans by the rebel authorities? That no white man, no Irishman, should work on the levee, or on a steamboat. How dared they deny their right to honest labor? Why did they do it? Because, if they degraded them, if they saw your wives and children starving, they would be forced to enter their armies and be marched northward—to meet in deadly conflict their own countrymen fighting the battle of freedom. [Tremendous cheers.]

The speaker believed this country's salvation rested with the laboring men; they should, with a quickness of perception as if a knife had been stuck into them, know their deadly enemies to be the men that would, under any pretext, or under any subterfuge, degrade honest labor, and would trample them under foot—a man that would lower their status they should hate as their bitterest enemy. The speaker then referred to the many absurd stories put in circulation by designing men in relation to the meeting, and alluded, amidst loud laughter, to a story that had been industriously retailed by the quidnuncs—to the effect that all present were to be seized and enlisted. He did not come here to do any such thing. He came here to put a soul in them, if possible, to defy the devil; to knock the shackles off their arms; to tell them that with the working men of the country he could sweep the whole Confederacy and the British Lion into the ocean without counsel.

He [illegible] to work under the protection of the American flag, arise and rise up and whisper in their ear to beware, for next week England will intervene. In such a case, he told them to do what they should do and have a right to do—shut up the mouths of the libelers and villifiers of the Union. If some one speaks up and tells them that Rosecrans, Buckenridge & Co. are coming down with a vast army of 250 men, let them answer there are 500 ready to meet the Secesh and there will still be enough left to finish their shovels and clubs that day.

When the rebellion was inaugurated—when it was sprung upon Louisiana—for she never went out, thank God—when the ordinance of secession was first read, this city was unsurpassed in prosperity. A system of internal improvements had been inaugurated, that would, in course of time, have given to every poor man in this city a little cottage in the suburbs, that he might leave to his children. *Now*, we cannot find a silver piece/one. Before this war was inaugurated, men went about with bags of silver in their hands, begging people, for God's sake, to give them bank-notes in exchange. There yet exists a desire among the conspirators of the South to receive one-half of their salaries in silver—in war. Actually a drug in the market. How much did they think old Jason RAMSAY would ask now to exchange the same shinplasters for gold? (Loud laughter and applause.)

If these times were to return, he told them they must have peace, and we must silence those villains—one stamps who prevent it by going about vilifying all truth, all good and all honor. The people of the majority of the Southern States, if left free, would hail with joy the raising of the Stars and Stripes over them. The United States does not wish to conquer them. If she did, a million of armed men could not have been raised. She comes as a parent to her erring children; she appeals to you, her people; she thanks you to rescue them, her honor; she requires the strength of your moral support, and wishes to let the brave fellows who are fighting for her laws depart for their homes.

Col. THORPE sat down, amid loud and hearty cheering, and

Col. WARNE, of Jackson City, next took the stand, and made a very effective speech, calling on those present never to forget their common country, but to ever remain faithful to the Constitution and liberty.

ORDERS BY GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 324.—Whereas, LOUIS SCHULZ, late of New-Orleans, La., having duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and joined the Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, and having lost his life in the late action at Baton Rouge, while bravely resisting the enemies of his country,

It is hereby ordered that the sum of $33, which should have been paid to him as advance bounty during his lifetime, and also whatever sum shall appear to be due upon the pay roll of his company, as the time of his decease, be paid to his mother, Mrs. ELISABETH SCHULZ, of Rousseau-street, New-Orleans.

And that hereafter, he having left no wife or child, the sum of $8 per month, which would become due to his mother, according to law, as his legal representative, be paid to her every two months.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Capt. JAMES F. MILLER having been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut. A. C. BOWERS as Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, they will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of

Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.

JAS. F. MILLER, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 271.—During the absence of Maj. J. M. BELL, the duties of Judge of the Provost Court of New-Orleans will be resumed and performed by Lieut.-Col. J. S. KIMBALL, of the Division Staff, and he will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New-Orleans, Aug. 20, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL, U. S. Engineers, having entered upon his duties as Military Governor of Lower Louisiana, all officers in this city or in Algiers, except officers of the Division Staff, will report to Col. HENRY W. BIRGE, Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Acting Brigadier-General.

Gen. BIRGE will report for orders to Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY. By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, City Hall, Aug. 21, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day ten dollars ($10) per barrel, bakers are required to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on Friday, 22d instant, as follows, until further notice:

Fifty ounces of bread for twenty cents.
Twenty-five ounces for ten cents.
Twelve ounces for five cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of bread purchased, and a statement of the price sold, at any police station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

G. WEITZEL, Lieut. U. S. Engineers, and Assistant Military Commandant.

JAS. E. DUNBAR, Secretary.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

The *Delta* publishes a batch of intercepted letters. One, dated at Camp Louisiana, somewhere in Virginia, and signed A. MORRIS FAHNESTOCK, says, under date of July 15:

"Don't believe the Northern accounts of the great battles. We killed and captured immense numbers of men, guns and wagons, besides invaluable stores of all kinds—commissary, ordnance, quartermaster's, &c.—besides pursuing the Federals forty miles. Gen. MAGRUDER is not a prisoner in their hands, as they report. What a remorseless set of liars they are. They dare not tell the North the naked truth. Intervention has been the subject of thought and the topic of conversation for some time. I do not put much faith in the idea, but feel that soon we shall have peace. Oh, what a blessed thing peace will be!

Yesterday evening Capt. HOPKINS visited our camp. I saw him just as he was about to leave, and, going up to him, shook his hand cordially. He said: 'I have news for you, FAHNESTOCK. The *Pizzagua* has gone over to the Yankees, and its leaders are strongly Northern in tone, &c. I am sorry to tell it to you; but it is true—had, it from the best of authority,' &c. I told him, indignantly, that it was not true; or at least if it were, that the proprietors of the paper had gone out of the fight. He could not answer as to that.

FAHN, I am in the Southern army, fighting against the North—my birth-place. I fight on principle, and shall continue to lend my poor aid to this cause until we succeed, or till I die, if need be. I am fighting against those who were my friends. When I first came to live South, and even before, uncle gave me plainly to understand that he meant to start me in life, and handsomely at that. Of late, I have had better assurances than ever of it, and when I told uncle that my fate was linked to his and that of our cause, he told me I should never regret it. Through Uncle SAM, too, I left him. I was told, in terms as many words, that uncle would now, more than ever, have my future at heart. Since being away from him, Uncle A. M.'s letters have been very encouraging. But what now? I have not heard from home for two months. Here news comes suddenly that the 'concern' has gone 'over to the Yankees.' Now, if that is so, unless Uncle had seceded from said 'concern' previously, it is plain that, to save his wealth, *he* also has 'gone with it;' and, too, just when we begin to see a bright glimmer of *peace* in the heretofore perfective black horizon.

FRED, this hurts me. God grant I wrong Uncle by even supposing him to be false to the South. Perhaps he has transferred his property, or sold it, to some foreign subject, and then gone himself to Europe. I hope this may be so. If he has gone to the Federals, though, what a damper to me my hopes and plans for life! In that event, I am without that 'start in life;' and if he has not disposed of his effects, all will be confiscated, reverting, of course, to the Confederate Government—unless, indeed, loyal *relatives* could claim Archship to it, as though he were dead.

Not that alone troubles me. Look at the dark shadow of *disgrace* which will rest upon my name for it, although having no share in it—all the time being engaged in battling against wrong and oppression from the North against my adopted country.

I had learned to love my Uncle with love like to that which a son should bear towards a father. Having, long ago, lost the confidence and affection of my own father, in time I learned to cling to Uncle, and feel that strong affection for him which is a parent's right.

Again, God grant that I wrong him in these thoughts, but I feel very bitterly the weight of grief which news like this has brought upon me."

Another letter, dated Tupelo Station, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, July 24, says:

"There is no way for me to get out of this place, (out of the army,) except by substitute. The company cannot offer more than one substitute a month, and Capt. STARNS makes us draw for the privilege. He must be physically sound. One substitute has already been accepted and the young man has been discharged to hold to pay $700 for him, costing him each a thousand before he was done. There is another member in camp who has the privilege for August. If I should get September and the month passes, and my man not on hand, my opportunity is lost. The month of September is open, when I will draw with a good many others. It is a slim chance at best, but the only way is to have my substitute in camp, where he will have to act with the company (as others have done) until I get the privilege of offering him. I have had opportunities at a thousand dollars, but of course could not get the money. If I had felt authorized to offer five or six hundred I am pretty certain I could have got one out of the many I've seen, who have been discharged from the service. I had an opportunity at $300, and wrote to Mr. DYER and Mr. JACKSON, at Jackson, to raise $300; having $100 from Mr. MAGAR, total $300; but as soon as I found I could do nothing until September, I countermanded the $300. Oh, that I could be *free*, and no longer an impressed *soldier*!

We start in a very few days on a long march. It is supposed Chattanooga is our destination. I hate to suppose Chattanooga the enemy. We may go to Virginia. I need not say to you how I long to see friends. If you can do anything for me, I can be near friends. If you can get a substitute I will make no more charge here, but will wait on you. Oh, tell me the hardest limit you can give.

Twenty-five men have got their discharges on account of over-age. I notice all have accepted and gone home. Some five more were discharged on account of inability. Five have been detailed as secretaries or clerks. Over thirty-five have slipped the noose in this way. It is not so disgraceful, after all, for he to get a substitute, for there are now five others who want substitutes, and two or three are likely to be discharged for inability.

The prices of everything is ruinous. We cannot go over a mile from camp, without a permit, signed by the General. This is a virtual prohibition.

[illegible] Houston.

The following appears in the *National Advocate*:

DR. ARMORY GRIMES, MESS. DUNLAP, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20, 1862.

SIRS: I see that a number of papers report the death of SAM. HOUSTON, late Governor of the State of Texas. As I am lately from Galveston and Houston I can explain the probable cause of the report. In April last he was very ill from a cold; the mail for *Dixie*, running from Galveston to Houston, passes his place, and one day brought the report of his death to Houston. The flags both in Houston and Galveston were at half mast, and his obituary appeared in the papers. The contradiction of the hoax brought a contradiction of the report, however, and I have seen him in Houston several times since.

E. J. K.

DISCOVERY OF ARMS.

From the Delta, Aug. 21.

A large number of Confederate muskets were yesterday found in Broad-street Canal, near St. Bernard-avenue. They are new, and are evidently a part of the United States muskets. Spring-field make, that have been hidden away by the rebels for some future use. Gen. BUTLER's order has brought them out of the houses in which they were concealed, to be thrown into the canal. There were also the charred remains of a large number of muskets, the wood-work of which was destroyed, and the iron barrels, bent and out of shape, alone remaining.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lieut. JAMES C. BIDDLE, the Aid-de-Camp of *the late Gen. WILLIAMS, and who was a passenger* going North in the *Sally Wood*, at the time of the destruction of that vessel by the guerrillas, is a paroled prisoner of war, at Vicksburg. He is permitted to go at large, and is staying at the house of the rebel Gen. BARTON.

EDWARD ROYAL, commonly called NED, has been arrested by Officer HIGGINS, on a charge of having, during the days of Confederate power, endeavored to get up a riot, having for its special object the killing of J. B. HUBBARD, a furniture dealer, whose store was situated at the corner of Perdido and Rampart streets. The charge is of course made by Mr. HUBBARD, who recently returned from an involuntary trip to the North, he having been warned to leave on account of his Union sentiments.

The Department of Pensacola has been taken from the Department of the South, and all the forces under Brig.-Gen. ARNOLD are placed under Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

Mr. J. P. SEARLS has been arrested by Officer POLEY for circulating the report that GEN. BUTLER had surrendered his whole command to Gen. BRAGG, which was considered hostile to the Union cause.

Address to Loyal Pennsylvanians.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday contains the *Address of the Union State Central Committee* to the loyal men of Pennsylvania, preparatory to the operations of the Autumn campaign. The document is replete with patriotic sentiments, sustaining the Union and the present Administration, urging the continuance of the war, and exhorting citizens, native and adopted alike, of all classes and parties, to throw aside all minor differences of opinion, and rally to the rescue of the Republic. The pith of this energetic appeal is contained in the paragraph we quote:

"The State Central Committee would impress upon the people of Pennsylvania that the one great subject for them to consider *is the danger to the Republic*. There is no prejudice or opinion that should not be postponed, and, if necessary, sacrificed, to avert this common peril. The Convention from which the Committee derived its authority acted in this spirit, and it is now your duty to come forward and sustain the candidates that Convention placed in nomination. We make this appeal to all loyal men. They only are loyal who recognize this war as one waged for our nationality, and who give an earnest and unquestioning support to the Administration—who sustain all the measures of Congress for the maintenance of the war-making power—who see in the Southern Confederacy, and those who are in alliance with it, the enemies of Civilization and Liberty—and who do nothing to weaken the hands of the Executive. They are not merely disloyal who take arms in their hands, and combine themselves into an army. He is a rebel who injures his allegiance and becomes an enemy to his flag; but he is a traitor, who, while enjoying the protection of the Government, and ostensibly observing his pledge of allegiance, continues to bring dishonor and defeat upon his country. These rebels and these traitors we are called upon to meet. We must encounter them on the battle-field and at the ballot-box. The ballot-box is the great source of popular power. If beaten there, our victories will be fruitless, our sufferings unrewarded, our success barren. The glory and valor of our soldiers will end in the triumph of the Southern rebellion and a disgraceful peace."

The nominees of the Union Party for State officers are Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County, for Auditor-General, and Hon. W. S. ROSS, of Luzerne, for Surveyor-General. The address is signed by CYRUS P. MAGEE, Chairman, and GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY and W. J. HOWARD, Secretaries of the Central Committee.

The New Nicaragua Route.

The fine new steamship *San Juan*, Geo. E. STODDARD, commanding, sailed hence for San Juan del Norte (Greytown) and the Lake of Nicaragua, yesterday, (Sunday.)

This steamship has been built and fitted with accommodations for the passenger business on the Lake Station of the new Nicaragua route, by her owners, the Central American Transit Company, under the direction of her present captain, who has had an experience of eight years on the Lake of Nicaragua. She has the capacity of carrying comfortably seven hundred passengers, all under cover, having two entire decks from stem to stern for their accommodation.

The upper deck has every comfort needed by ladies—berths, water-closets, washing places, and is strictly devoted to cabin passengers. The main deck is devoted exclusively to steerage passengers, and is provided with extensive accommodations for comfort and cleanliness, and the necessary privacy for female passengers especially. The lower cabin also belongs to the steerage, and is ventilated by a blower, which is worked by the engines of the steamer, by means of which a Northern temperature may be enjoyed in the tropics.

She has boat-room capacity for freight of 200 tons, in addition to her full complement of passengers.

On her wheels because she carries the arms of Nicaragua, handsomely carved and painted—five volcanoes, with the rising sun and a liberty pole on the centre mountain. The whole is surrounded by [illegible]

[illegible]

...Boston, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

We were favored yesterday, by a reverend gentleman of this city, with an interesting conversation, [illegible] with a convert who sent it to our [illegible] He [illegible] might be made public. The [illegible] document in question was found on Thursday [illegible] on board the steamer [illegible] while going from [illegible] to Tuscumbia. It is in the following words:

"U. S. S. PEQUOD, [illegible] MISS., Longitude 90 ch. W., April 13, 1862.—At this time we are in [illegible] danger of sinking, with all on board, having sprung a leak during a furious gale on the 9th; the fires [illegible] and we cannot steer more than half an hour. This will be of interest to those who have friends [illegible] Chester, whose fate, if prayer prohibits, God have mercy on us all, is not to be very distantly [illegible] Adieu to the world, if it is mine by morn.

E. JOHNSTON."

Such are the contents of the note, which, we [illegible] was inclosed in a bottle. It is, of course, impossible to pronounce, with any degree of certainty as to whether the latter is genuine. If not, however, it must be admitted that it is decidedly a good counterfeit. The paper—a sheet of small-sized note—which is to written, bears traces of water, and the writing is considerably blurred. A portion of the sheet has actually vanished away, but the [illegible] leave quite fresh and distinct. This, however, would be easily accounted for by the fact of its having been placed in an air-tight vessel. The hand in which the [illegible] were written is large, and though irregular, [illegible] betrays the [illegible] having been written under intense nervous excitement, is nevertheless the writing of a person of education.

On referring to the volume of the *Morning Chronicle*, for 1850, we find in the issue of the 28th of March (the *People* being at the time about two months old) a [illegible] of the same figure and name as the one [illegible] Mr. Parker, New. 1st, East 28th-st., on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

COTTRELL.—In Calvary, Barstow County, on Saturday, Aug. 2, after a long period of great suffering, Mrs. CATHERINE A. COTTRELL, relict of the late Rev. LOSSEA COTTRELL, aged 70 years.

DEAN.—On Friday, Aug. 29, CAROLINE, wife of Edward P. Dean, aged 37 years.

The funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Monday, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

FARRELL.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 30, ELIZA FARRELL, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 East 17th-st., on Monday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—In Lambertville, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 26, FRANK B., only son of Henry and Emma A. Johnston, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 126 West 10th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock.

LYLES.—In Flatbush, on Saturday, Aug. 30, suddenly, by accident, WILLIE GARDINER LYLES, youngest son of Henry and Catherine Lyles, aged 7 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at Flatbush, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave Fulton Ferry every 15 minutes.

NOYES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 29, KATE AUGUSTA, daughter of Charles H. and Jane L. D. Noyes, aged 2 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, A. H. Dana, No. 194 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Friends of the families are invited to attend, without further notice.

REDFIELD.—At Old Point Comfort, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, JAMES S. REDFIELD, eldest son of J. S. Redfield, Esq., of Consul Ormans, Italy, aged 19 years and 24 days.

Funeral services will take place Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at Dr. Osgood's Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WEBBER.—On Saturday, Aug. 30, CHARLES LOUIS WEBBER, aged 2 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 114 East 20th-st.

WHEELER.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 30, of chronic laryngitis, HENRY JAY WHEELER, only child of Augustus H. and Phebe Wheeler, aged 7 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 9 A. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, Sixth-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 431.—AUG. 23, 1862.
75, 72, 46, 69, 70, 8, 12, 50, 44, 45, 18, 10.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 432.—AUG. 30, 1862.
52, 4, 55, 70, 42, 60, 59, 31, 69, 78, 10, 61, 14.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
COVINGTON, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 309.—AUG. 30, 1862.
37, 63, 66, 6, 19, 27, 61, 36, 29, 64, 58, 47.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 311.—AUG. 30, 1862.
73, 7, 70, 66, 68, 16, 18, 20, 33, 5, 25, 54, 59.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

FIRMAS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Cleanse the body and the blood.

Their efficacy in Ulcers is so great that parts which were decaying are restored to healthy and vigorous life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by purifying the system, in fact, repair the ills of the body.

In Liver Complaints, Costiveness, In Rheumatism, and for Fullness, Dizziness and Pain, in the Head they are infallible, and, withal so mild and easy that they give no trouble.

GET NEW STYLES.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 294 CANAL-ST., and
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS HASTET,
No. 263 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 3rd Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCE'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and invigorating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is recommended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is not the convenient and PATENTED PILES SYRINGE in common use, but, causing NO PAIN to the terrible sensations such [illegible] It passes its course [illegible] It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It [illegible] to use.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND PROTRACTED PAIN may be cured by the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCE'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best application for Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Sores of [illegible] Eruptions, Scurvy, Scrofula, &c.

PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. PEARCE, Sole Agent,
No. 20 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

[illegible]

...Regiment, Col. PETER MCGONIGLE, Lieut.-Col. GEORGE W. WARNER, Headquarters No. 440 Broadway.

This Regiment is now recruiting under the auspices of the Irish Citizens' Association, and is commanded by officers appointed by Gov. MORGAN.

To men, desirous of serving their adopted country, but fearful of trial, superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 25, the company recruiting will be open for the transaction of business each day at 9 A. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.

NINE DOLLARS PER MONTH AND RATIONS.

CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!

TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 more able-bodied men, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is commanded by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company B, Seventh N. Y. Militia, and Lieut. ——— BLISS, formerly of Company E, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M. Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. Any person desirous to join shall be at well known cost of [illegible] in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory.
Corner of Henry and Brazeway-sts., Brooklyn.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT, COHOCRAN'S BRIGADE.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES O. BURKE, Colonel.

IRISHMEN, RALLY.—DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED.

Now is the time to join this truly Irish Regiment, and serve under the green flag. Thirty able-bodied men wanted to fill up Company A, Captain O'CONNOR'S Regiment. Recruits enlisting in this regiment will receive all the [illegible] bounties paid. Recruiting office, No. 27 Third-st., corner of 12th-st.

J. A. DEMARS, Captain.
HENRY B. GORE, First Lieutenant.
A Second Lieutenant wanted who can furnish 10 recruits.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL COMPANY.

The Teachers and Students of THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL at ALBANY are requested to meet at the Capitol, immediately on the formal organization of the Company, to elect officers. Any of the above young men of responsibility and good moral character as they choose to accept. Any such young men who desire all the information required by applying to ROBERT ADAMS, Jr., Secretary, at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., or to [illegible] at the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

P. S.—All who join this company will be mustered into the regular service at once.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
Brig.-Gen. HIRAM BERRY, Chief of Staff.
$25 paid immediately on entering the service.
$50 paid immediately after muster.
$100 before leaving the State.
$75 when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 207 Bowery.
First-Lieut. LOVELL PUSEY, Jr., Recruiting Officer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK, entitled "LIBERTY SONGS," will be issued on SEPTEMBER 1st. It contains 64 pages and a splendid steel engraved [illegible] for music, for social singing and Sabbath worship, including 12 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers and soldiers' mothers mourning. This is the best book for the Army and Navy yet published. Price 15 cents. For sale by the trade generally. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 179 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRADE BY RAILROAD YESTERDAY.

DARING BURGLARY, for several years an active member of the Metropolitan Police force, was arrested at his residence, No. 1,134 Bergen-st., Jersey City, on Saturday morning, and committed to the Hudson County Jail, in default of $5,000 bail, to answer the charge of burglary. The prisoner was formerly attached to the Fifth Precinct, Jersey City, and was dismissed from the force by Commissioner Vanderbilt, on the charge of intoxication. He is also charged with complicity in the burglary of the store of Mr. Alexander Stevenson, No. 1,134 Bergen-st., on the night of the 15th inst., and the theft of a quantity of clothing. Detectives Dunn and Hoffman, of the Jersey City Police Force, arrested him at his residence, and found in his possession a portion of the stolen property. The prisoner was taken before Justice Bedle, at Jersey City, and committed to jail in default of bail.

Capt. Dilkes, of the Fifth Precinct, Jersey City, has received information that a gang of burglars, who have been operating in Jersey City and Hoboken for some time past, have their headquarters in the vicinity of Bergen-st., Jersey City. Capt. Dilkes has detailed a number of officers to watch the movements of the gang, and hopes soon to capture the entire party.

Mr. Alexander Stevenson, No. 1,134 Bergen-st., Jersey City, was robbed of a quantity of clothing on Saturday night last. Mr. Stevenson's store was entered by means of false keys, and the thieves escaped with their booty before the alarm was given. Mr. Stevenson has offered a reward of $100 for the recovery of the property and the arrest of the thieves

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

[illegible]

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

REWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services to the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 20 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue commercial and TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $350,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 4, next, at noon, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (one-fourth of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 312 of the laws of 1862, and by the ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1882.

The proceeds will enter the account of stock derived, and the proposals for not less than one hundred dollars thereof, and the manner in which proposals are accepted will be required to agree with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments, payable on the first days of May and November next, to the person named in the proposal. Particulars may be known at the Comptroller's office.

Proposals must be addressed to the Comptroller, and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the plan of reorganization adopted at the Bondholders' meeting held in the city of New-York on the 8th day of July, 1862, by depositing their above-named securities with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Committee, on or before the 15th day of September, 1862, at No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, will be carried into effect.

A failure to attend to the third particular referred to above, by the 15th day of September, 1862, according to the plan, will not cause any one to forfeit his interest in the property, but will subject him to a postponement in the exercise of his rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of the sale of the property, and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, and have not deposited their securities, referred to above, on or before the 15th day of September, 1862, will be required to do so, by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. H. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on or before the 25th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Committee.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not then exchanged to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862, the privileges of exchanging such bonds will cease on that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in the City of New-York, where transfers will be received in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.

C. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,508 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 25, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF the FOX and WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Building, in the City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
Aug. 26, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS-CO CITY bonds for sale by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., being a dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the Stockholders' Participating Premiums of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to sixty per cent.) also a scrip dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the past (2) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 3d inst.

The Transfer Book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 20th inst.

By order of the Board.
F. W. S. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., corner Dibble-st.,
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. BRILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 6th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Thursday next, 4th September, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in Philadelphia of one thousand cavalry horses and five hundred artillery horses. The former to be sound, free from blemish, and from five to eight years of age. The cavalry horses must not be less than 15 hands high, and the artillery horses not less than 15½ hands high. The former must be well trained to saddle and the latter well trained to harness; all to be subject to a rigid inspection, and no horse will be taken that is not recommended by the inspector as fit for the service intended. All horses will be taken, and all horses to be of a dark color. Half of the above number to be delivered on or before the 20th September next, and the balance on or before the 1st October. No bids will be received from any one person for more than one hundred horses. Security required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals.

(Signed) A. BOYD,
Capt. & Ass't. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 20, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered unless accompanied by them.

The School Officers of the First Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 29, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY,
Committee on School Furniture.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM GAULDWELL and another, against SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH. In pursuance of a Judgment and decree of this Court, bearing date Aug. 12, 1862, and of a Judgment and decree of the Court bearing date Aug. 28, inst., in the cause between the above-named parties and thereby appointed, do give notice that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Gerard Betts, Auctioneer, on the premises at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the right, property, equitable interests, rights and things in action of the copartnership firm of CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, composed of above plaintiffs and above defendant, and lately doing business as newspaper publishers, at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1862.

ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN, Receiver, &c.
J. H. HORACE PINCKNEY, Plaintiff's Att'y.

THERMOMETERS FOR THE MILLION.—THE ONLY patent card thermometers, (40) nine dollars per gross. Samples sent by mail, 20 cents. Warranted correct. Terms cash.

M. A. FINNELL, Patentee,
No. 126 West Houston-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of North-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford-streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of North-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford-streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches (408) northerly-street, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 20 Chamberss-street, Basement Near Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of North-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford-streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Jackson-street and a point four hundred feet eight inches (408) northerly-street, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 20 Chambers-street, Basement Near Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST, summer arrangements, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Jaynois Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 9 A. M. Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 6 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 1 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo and Suspension, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with Lake Shore Line for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will run as follows: Leave foot of Barclay-st. 8:30 A. M., and 2 P. M. Connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:10 and 10:40 A. M., and 2 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawkin, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 9 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 4 P. M., for Greenport.
At 5 P. M., for Greenport and Sag Harbor.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M., for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave as follows:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 6 P. M.	7:35, 11:25 A. M., and 2:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church-sts., Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 2:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:00 P. M., and 1:00 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE fine steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 38 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, (daily, Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M., to connect with steamboat train leaving the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The Steamer leaves Christopher-st. at 8½, 12¾ and 3½.
Spring-st. " 8¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Bay-st. " 9, 12¾ and 4.
Pier 4 at 10. " 1 and 5.

Fare 20 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—THE splendid new steamer CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave PIER 1, E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st. Pier No. 20, N. R.

E. H. MARTIN, Agent.

EXCURSION TO THE GREAT EASTERN.—Every day after her arrival till her departure. The Steamboat ORIO, Capt. Rathbone, will leave Fulton Market-slip at 11 o'clock A. M., to sail around the steamer and return. Fare for the trip 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT.—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with Railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

STEAMER BROADWAY FOR TONKERS, Hastings', Dobbs's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Ames, (West 10th-st.)

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sundays and every day.

NEW DUTCH HERRINGS.—A SMALL LOT just arrived per schooner Trudonia, and for sale by H. W. ROLLINS, No. 49 Exchange-place.

MEDICAL.

ADVICE TO THE AFFLICTED.—THE REMEDIAL ASSOCIATION, 618 BROADWAY, BALLARD'S BUILDING.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single.—Just published, (Sent free of postage,) Dr. LAHAMS Private Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (both editions, 400 pages, 130 Anatomical Illustrations,) entitled Lessons to Invalids, or Secret Counsellor. Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Involuntary Discharges, Nervousness, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genital Urinary diseases and their consequences, the discovery of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and treatment; intense resuscitation in physiology; Hints to Females; private practice; Advice to Mothers; Female specifics; the author's remedy called Paris and London specimens, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary suffering and expensive treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Artificial Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of E. B. WARREN, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

N. B.—A consultant with other copies in pressending Dr. LAHAMS "Medical Companion," "Counsels for Erastus Urie, Dispatch Bloody Secretary, Aitken, Medical Revisers, &c.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest time. Advice free. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of Paris and Edinburgh, is the discovery of the only certain and safe remedy for Stricture, Gleet or Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new and simple remedy. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' marvelous remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other debilitating diseases; for certainty unsurpassed, and for the speedy eradication of disease, nothing heretofore equalled. His FEE Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood in the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age to save parents from the sufferings of their children. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free from observation on receipt of price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 49 Duane-st. to No. 31 Ann-st., where he may be found at all hours. Dr. C. has devoted very considerable time to diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, and their consequences, the discovery of which has rendered him celebrated. He has never failed in the most aggravated cases, which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 49 6th-av. Office consultation on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR BOTHERED. Send to Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 499 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; without detaining or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; cures without the gradually gradual property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. The value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 26 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING—EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM.—Citizens and property owners attend the public meeting, Monday, 1 o'clock P.M., Sept. 1, at Elm Park Hotel—31st-st. and Broadway. Important business will be transacted. By order

THOMAS MANSON, Chairman.
H. A. HEINZE, Vice-Chairman.
JAMES SPRATTEN, Treasurer.
JOHN W. ANDREWS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of QUICK & VAN BOSKERCK, for the purpose of purchasing and selling in mercantile paper, and also the buying and selling on commission, of the Brokers' Board, stocks, bonds, and other securities. Office No. 43 Pine-st.

TEUNIS W. QUICK,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1862.

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY WORK WANTED.

Address Box No. 330, Yorkville Post-office.

FOR SALE—SIX POWER LOOMS, ALL RUNning; can be seen on the third floor, rear of No. 163 West 27th-st.; will be sold cheap as the owner is going to leave the City.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G" American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 315 Water-st., and No. 110 Beekman.

SHIPPING.

THE [illegible] AND LIVERPOOL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

BETWEEN LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. [illegible]
PERSIA, Capt. Leitch.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.

[illegible] ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. Lott.
CANADA, Capt. Main.
ARABIA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
ASIA, Capt. [illegible]

AUGUSTA, [illegible]

These vessels carry a strong [illegible] and are built in watertight compartments, and are fitted with [illegible] and [illegible] Lights.

[illegible]

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60

[illegible] FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these steamers will not be responsible for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. No freight or parcels to apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. S. ROBERT'S LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA through in advance of the mail.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MASON, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the last and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, R. ROWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Norte.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers now other ocean, and it is intended to make this the favorite passenger line to San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and for six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

H. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. [illegible] MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.....Sep 13. | MONDAY.....Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,

J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For passage only, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Sept. 20.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
Pilots-at to Liverpool.....90 | Steerage to London.....35
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First cabin to Hamburg.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75; 2d and 3d Cabins, $40. Steerage from Liverpool, $20. From Queenstown, $18 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in watertight sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MAGEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 6. Rates of passage, cabin, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $190; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

SAMUEL H. SHARLE, General Agent.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, has been ordered into dock to receive a new bottom, a continuation of her bottom before nearly her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money refunded at their desires. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued, duly countersigned by D. POWER, Notary Public, No. 202 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 130 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences. Rare location for those seeking a house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS CAN be accommodated in a private family, in a pleasant house, pleasant place and central location, on block with Broadway, convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. No. 33 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A new and very nice house, will let two or three rooms to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 16 East 42d-st. References given and required.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF Rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE —A cottage situated on the western shore of the Passaic, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark, N. J., with about 11 acres of land, beautifully planted with evergreens, and known as the "Cedars," the residence of the late H. W. Herbert, deceased. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mount

NEWS FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Everything Quiet Which Side. Burnside's Forces Still in Possession.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

I left Fredericksburgh at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The city is quiet, and everything remains as it was, in the possession of Gen. Burnside's army.

There is no truth in any reports of its having been abandoned, or the Union troops falling back.

There are no indications of any considerable rebel force in that vicinity, or any prospect of any which could effect disaster to us.

Rumors of disasters to Gen. Pope are current, something of a panic there yesterday; but that has now passed away, and the alarm of the people is quieted, and they do not anticipate any disaster. It could not be expected, except by a large rebel force, or without the entire destruction of the place.

OUR FREDERICKSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

TRANSFER OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED—HUMILIATION OF THE MONTPELIER OF THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON—THE COLONIZATION SCHEME DISLIKED BY THE SLAVES.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

A stranger finds many objects of interest even in this old and aristocratic town. Previous to the war, no inconsiderable activity began to be manifested, particularly in the manufacturing line. The water power of the Rappahannock at this place, and for two miles above it, is not excelled by the Merrimac itself, with Northern capital and enterprise may yet make both Lowell or Manchester. Three or four cotton and woolen mills have been in operation even since the war began, and the large brick building in the outskirts of the town, which has been more recently used as a hospital, was a woolen mill employed exclusively in manufacturing clothing for the rebel army. All the others are likewise stopped. The patients now in this hospital—some 300—have just been sent across the river. Since the 18th of August, 450 have been received and discharged. It was in charge of Dr. DANIEL HOLMES, Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, and was in every respect a most eligible and desirable location. Heretofore it must, for a time at least, be left in rebel hands. The principal buildings are as follows: CHARLES KENNY, of Reading, Pa., Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment; a citizen, also, at all last, while attempting to cut the throat; ISAAC GUIDER, of Seventy-ninth New-York, Company I; the latter died very suddenly, and without an hour's notice of being brought in; and JOHN H. SIMPS, Co. E, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, June 23.

The nearest neighbor of this institution has been a most unpleasant one, in the person of a Mrs. OWENS, a termagant and brawler, who has made a practice of ranging out to her gate, when any Union soldiers happened to pass, and heaping upon them the vilest abuse. "Nigger thieves," "Abolitionists," "murderers," "cut-throats," and other mild epithets, are the common staple of her conversation. Her husband and two sons are in the rebel army.

In full view of her residence, to the eastward stands the unfinished monument of the Mother of WASHINGTON. It is situated on a gentle hill-side, upon the old KENMORE estate. Near it is a brick inclosure, fifty by thirty feet, which contains the graves and tombstones of the GOUGER family. One grave, near the iron gate by which you enter the inclosure, is without a head-stone, on which had just been placed a handful of fresh and beautiful flowers.

The monument that is intended to commemorate the resting-place of the mother of WASHINGTON, is a square marble structure, ten feet at the base, and some fifteen feet high. The second tier has square corner posts, the intermediate recesses being reserved and occupied by two capped and fluted columns five feet in height—the whole being finished by a neat border of panel-work. Near by, but half buried in the earth, an obelisk of solid marble, sixteen feet in length, four feet at the base, and sixteen inches square at the top. This block of rough and unhewed marble was no doubt intended to surmount the square pedestal I have described. This beautiful work of art, the contribution of a nation's gratitude and affection has been defaced by showers of bullets which have been dashed against its sides, and all the projecting corners and sills of the work have been hammered off by bricks, the vandals climbing even to the top of the work in order to execute their evil purpose. This desecration of what ought to have been sacred in the affections of every true-hearted American, was committed by the rebel soldiery before they evacuated the town, five months ago. The object, no doubt, was to cast the odium of the infamous act upon the Union troops. This, I am informed, was the animating purpose of the scoundrels who mutilated the monument.

Yesterday, three prisoners were brought in by a small party of cavalry. They were captured south of the Rappahannock, on the Richmond road. They were farmers, riding mules, mounted on pot-bellied steeds, and each exceeds at least fifty years of age, but their farmer coats concealed loaded six-barreled revolvers. On the holster of one of them was marked in ink "Carlton Cowan, C. L. Dragoons, Caroline County, Va." They were sent to Washington.

The streets of the town contain many stores which have been closed since the rebels left, and the town is as lame and dull as a rainy Sunday. The citizens have gone into the rebel army, and those who remain, male and female, I should commend to President LINCOLN as hopeful subjects for conversion to the Union cause. It is my solemn conviction that any one of the most amiable of them would pay a heavy premium for the privilege of shooting him or any other Union man.

The colored people dislike the colonization scheme, and many of them say they would prefer to take their chances of freedom on the soil, either from the President of the United States, or, *what they now consider probable*, from the Jeff. Davis Government, to being deported to some strange land. They would, multitudes of them, prefer to remain in servitude to leaving the homes and graves of their fathers. They have, however, a great horror of being gobbled up by Stonewall JACKSON, and next to the South; and I predict that there will be a grand stampede of them from this town if the Union troops are withdrawn. E. S.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Rebel Reports—The Richmond Congress—Breckinridge at Jackson, &c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The following is a special to the *Missouri Democrat*:

"The Grenada *Appeal* of the 23d admits the capture of the steamer *Fair Play*.

A skirmish had occurred at Helena Island on the 20th, in which the rebels claim to have taken 20 prisoners.

In the Richmond 'Congress' YANCEY has introduced a bill justifying the use of arms by any one in the South against the invaders, and if taken and treated otherwise than as prisoners of war, Government retaliate.

KANSAS is claimed as in the 'Confederacy.'

PRICE is said to have joined BRAGG at Chattanooga.

BUFORD'S force is at Jackson, Miss. Last night guerrillas, 100 strong, made their appearance on the opposite side of the river, and literally sacked the neighborhood. Much of this was done within sight of the gunboat that lies in sight of the city.

IMPORTANT FROM NEWBERN.

Another Expedition to Hamilton—Rebel Batteries to be Destroyed, &c.

The United States steam transport *Albany*, Capt. LEWIS, arrived last evening from Newbern, Aug. 22, and Hatteras Inlet, 20th. She brings intelligence of an expedition, consisting of five gunboats and a number of the marine artillery, having left Newbern on the 20th inst., for Hamilton, N. C., to destroy some rebel batteries that the rebels have been erecting at that place.

The health of the squadron and troops at Newbern was good.

The *Albany* brings a mail and the following passengers: Lieut. WOOLSEY, U. S. Navy; Capt. P. FIELD, of Gunboat ——; Lieut. ——, Gunboat ——; Lieut. ——, Gunboat ——; Capt. ——, Gunboat ——; Lieut. ——, Gunboat ——; Lieut. ——, Gunboat ——; Lieut